The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,650.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
——— including postage	„	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„	26 0
——— including postage	„	36 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„	13 0
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Single Copy for Cash	„	0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under		
First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto	„	2 8
Third Ditto	„	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	.. 7 As. per line.	
Second Ditto	.. 4 „ „	
Third and succeeding	2 „ „	

In the native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY
DEATH.

VALENTINE—June 8th, died out-door-y spookery, on board the ship *Western India*, Capt. Cadman Watson, V-ultimate, aged 35 years, deeply regretted by his numerous friends.

BENGAL
MARRIAGE.

MEDLYCOTT—May 31st, at Calcutta, the wife of Hugh E. Medlycott, Esq., of a son

JONES—May 20th, at Berhampore, the wife of G. Vincent Jones, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

READE—NORRIS—May 13th, at St. Pauls Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Revd. J. Blyth, M. A., Peter Eaton Reade, Esq., youngest son of the late Colonel Sir Thomas Reade, K. C. B., to Eliza, young-est daughter of the late R. Norris, Esq., of Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, wi a the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, and Bussorah on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	10th & 2nd
„ Muscat	8th	„ Bunder	8th
„ Bunder Abbas	9th	„ Lingah	9th
„ Lingah	12th	„ Bunder Abbas	11th
„ Bahrein	13th	„ Muscat	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	Arrive Bombay	2nd & 16th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 699 tons, 120 H. P., Commander D. McCALLUM, will be despatched, as above, on 17th June.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to and from Karachee every fourth week after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about ..... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee ditto ..... 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 tons, and 150 H. P., Commander T. SAUNDERS, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, and when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 6 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the steamer of the 1st, Passengers & Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Sin-on, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama).

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) meet contract with Government, and despatch Steamers as under, as follows, viz.:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Coram.	Colwa.	Rewas.	Karanja.	Dhurumtur.
				FARES.	
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class ...	0 9	0 9	0 8	0 6	0 8
Second Class ...	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 5	0 12
Third Class ...	0 6	0 6	0 4	0 3	0 4

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Colwa Ferry at 9 A. M.
From Dhurumtur and Colwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.
First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 20th October 1866.
N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in the Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED)—NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer "EARL CANNING" on WEDNESDAY the 12th instant, calling at the Coast Ports, (weather permitting) Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Viragapatam, and Calcutta returning by the same route.

For freight and passage apply to the undersigned

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, No. 7, Apollo Street, 6th June, 1867.

FREIGHTS.

COMMANDERS OF VESSELS, SEEKING ENGAGEMENTS, are requested to communicate with, or apply personally at the office of, the undersigned.

Every information regarding the Freight Market, and other particulars for the guidance of Ship Captains, always available.

JAMSETJEE HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Brokers and Commission Agents.
No. 1, Church Lane, opp site the Cathedral.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "GREEN JACKET," arrived from Calcutta, are hereby requested to send boats alongside immediately, failing which the goods on board will be landed as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Mitchell will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents Ship *Green Jacket*.

A GENTLEMAN of great experience having been a long period in the East, is willing to enter into an engagement to Superintend the BUILDING OF DOCKS, BRIDGES or MASONRY works in general.

1st Class Testimonial will be given.

Adress "D. T. E." Care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, LIMITED, having under Article C of their Articles of Association a lien on the shares in the said Bank, the Provisional Certificates of which bear the following numbers :—

75 shares Nos. 28771 to 28845.

The Board of Directors have determined to make such lien available by sale of the said shares, and it is therefore hereby notified that the Provisional share Certificates above enumerated have been cancelled, and that new Provisional Certificates will be issued to the purchasers of the shares bearing similar numbers, but each new Provisional Certificate being enfaced as follows.

"Duplicate.—Original of the same number cancelled."

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Manager.

Bombay, Presidency Bank, (Limited), 5th June 1867.

CHINA TEAS.—By the last China Mail a Consignment of TEAS, of the new season, and of the same special selection and qualities as have hitherto met with such high approval.

FINEST SOUCHONG.
„ SOUCHONG AND HYSON.
„ SOUCHONG AND PEKOE.
„ SOUCHONG PEKOE AND HYSON.
„ POUCHONG.
„ FLOWERY PEKOE.
„ ORANGE PEKOE.
„ HYSON.

In packets of 1 lb. and boxes of 7 lbs. each.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

DIRECT FROM NICE.—A consignment of French Essences, by the celebrated manufacturers Warrick Frères (whose preparations have long been known to the perfumery trade as of unequalled quality and delicacy) comprising

JOCKEY CLUB, Frangipanni,
MILLEFLEURS, Rose,
MARECHALE, Rose Geranium,
MOUSSELINE, Portugal,
HELIATROPE, Patchouli;

and Messrs. W's exquisite speciality "LA REINE DES ALPES," now offered to the public of India for the first time.

In bottles containing a quarter imperial pint at Rs. 3 each.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Season '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner, Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to 13
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks		18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks		28
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose	ca.	10
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	„	3
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	„	3
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	„	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	„	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	„	6
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	„	7
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	„	6
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.		2

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits Indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0

COLLARS.

BADHAM'S Regent Collars. „ ... Per doz.	6	7
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars	6	7
BADHAM'S India and Dux Collars	6	7
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Czar Collars	6	7

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.	25	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 2 ft. 9 in	28	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.	30	0
SOUTHGATE'S Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in.	40	0
SOUTHGATES' Railway Hand Portmanteaus	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Railways	19	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Coat Bags	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Courier Bags	8	0
BADHAM'S Fur Railway Rug	16 to	20
BADHAM'S Reversible Railway Rug	12	0
BADHAM'S Carriage Rug	30	0
BADHAM'S Blanket Rug	30	0
PRINCE OF WALES' Sandringham Rug	36	0
BADHAM'S Railway Mauds & Shawls	22	0

HAT DEPARTMENT.

LANDED" PER "DILBHUR."

An immense assortment of Ellwood and Sons' HELMETS and FELT HATS, viz. Brisbane, Brother Sam, Confederate, Versailles, Nantilus, Newmarket, Jerome, Oxford, Cambridge, Hampden, Harrington, Hamilton, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co., Agents.

CORRESPONDING FIRM :
BADHAM BROS.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance against loss by fire, on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

2nd April, 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON. CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING. The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866.

SELECTIONS OF MUSIC.—Done up in limp covered books with Gold facings, and consisting each of about 25 pieces of Music, SONGS, DUETS, INSTRUMENTAL PIECES and DANCE MUSIC, each, Rs. 10.

NOVELLO'S PART SONG BOOKS containing six Parts-Songs in each book—a Series of 14 Books—Rs. 12.

THACKER, VINING & Co.
Rampart Row.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED.—(In Liquidation.)—NOTICE is hereby given that the time for the first distribution of assets of this Corporation has been extended to the 30th instant.

M. ROONAN,
KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 1st June 1867.

THE following passage is required :—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope—For (4) four time-expired Soldiers.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th April 1867.

NO. 2 MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS of last Season's crop, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Rs. 45 per thousand.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

P. AND O. S. N. COMPANY.—First Class PASSENGERS embarking from India by this Company's Steamers within six months of their arrival from England, and Vice Versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the return Passage money.

Bombay. G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS AND GENERAL CONVEYANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—At an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS held on the 4th instant, it was unanimously resolved to declare a Dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on the paid-up capital.

The Dividend Warrants will be ready for delivery on application at the Offices of the Company on and after the 11th June.

Bombay, 5th June 1867.

GOA COFFEE COMPANY (LIMITED).—A MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company is hereby convened for TUESDAY, 18th June 1867, at noon, at the Office of the Secretaries, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present position of the Company, and deciding what measures, if any are to be adopted, with a view to continuing the operations of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
For the London, Asiatic & American Company, (Limited.)
A. E. ASHLEY,
Joint Manager, Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th June 1867.

ADELPHI HOTEL, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.—The oldest Hotel in Bombay is PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI FAMILY, MILITARY and COMMERCIAL HOTEL. The Hotel Faces the sea, and is under European Management.

No expense has been spared to render this Hotel the most comfortable Establishment in Bombay toth for Families and single Gentlemen.

Wines, Liquors, &c. of the best quality.

The Proprietor solicits a continuance of that support which he has so long enjoyed.

Carriages are in attendance, and always available at the Stations on the arrival of trains. This Hotel is within five minutes drive of the Byculla and Grant Road Stations, Bombay. PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard Works, with a list of Bohn's Publications reduced to English Prices, is available on application.

THACKER, VINING & Co.
Rampart Row.

THE Ships "GLENLYON" and "ANNOT LYLE" are open to take Cotton, in Patent Bales, both being partly engaged and will sail for Liverpool, (weather permitting) not later than the 25th June and 1st July respectively.—Apply to

JOHN CLOVER & Co.,
Agents Ships *Glenlyon* and *Annot Lyle*.

NOTICE.—A Native Capitalist who has done business on his own account in Bombay on a large scale, and is well acquainted with Commercial men, influential Native Chiefs, and Land-owners in Guzerat, will be happy to further the interests of Commercial Gentlemen i.e. European Capitalists who may be doing business on *very sound principles* on their own account in Bombay or on behalf of Commercial and Manufacturing Houses of established reputation in England. Satisfactory references if necessary, as to social position, substance, and ability to execute orders, &c. *only* when complete arrangements are mutually made, with respect to money orders, delivery of goods, &c. Apply to W. S. care of Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shand and Mason's Fire Engines complete with suction and delivery Hose, just arrived per "Clarendon," from London.

Daily expected a small supply of Galvanised Corrugated Iron per "Daphne," for which orders will now be received.

Orders from Town and Country executed with despatch and care, for

Bar Iron, Boiler Plate, Rivets, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Plant.
Steam and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Cranes.
Derrick Cranes, &c. &c.

Estimates given for every description of Machinery, Iron Work, Hardware, and general Ironmongery Goods.

W. NICOL & Co.,
D. FLETCHER, Agent.

Bombay, 11th May 1867.

NOTICES.

SOMETHING NEW !—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 Apollo Street, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines

AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,

where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both

TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,

who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.

SHERBET,
DRAUGHT ALE ; } or Arf and Art
DRAUGHT PORTER }
DRAUGHT CIDER;
DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowey Fountains,

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, best AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers.

Tickets to places of Amusement and information respecting the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers may also be obtained.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

NOTICE.—SALE OF LAND—Lots of Ground on the Esplanade, available for Building Sites, will be sold at fixed rates, after the 15th instant.

Intending purchasers can inspect the Plan, and learn all further particulars, regarding rates, conditions of buildings, &c., on application at the Secretary's Office in the N. Pendalls adjoining the Military Pay Office.

C. W. FINCH, Captain R. E.,
Assistant Secretary to the Architectural Improvement Committee.

Bombay, 13th April, 1867.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that in terms of the special Resolution passed on the 18th May, and confirmed this day, the sum of Rs. 400 per share will be payable to the Shareholders on production of share certificates, at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after MONDAY the 10th instant.

By order,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th June, 1867.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA,—(In Liquidation.)—The Liquidators hereby intimate that on the 3rd proximo they will distribute to the Shareholders a first DIVIDEND of Rs. 36 per Share. To entitle Shareholders to participate in this distribution, they must lodge their Certificates of stock at the Bank's Office on or before 28th instant. Those failing to do so will receive no dividend until next distribution.

Shareholders drawing dividends must appear in person, or by duly constituted Attorneys.

The Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from 28th instant to 10th proximo.

JAMES HOSSACK, Manager.

Bombay, 21st May 1867.

UNDER the patronage of His Excellency the Right HON. W. R. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, Governor of Bombay.

Published Monthly
THE ALBUM OF PHOTOGRAPHS,
BY
SYKES & DWYER.
LANDSCAPE & PORTRAIT Photographers.

VIEWS OF BOMBAY and its vicinity ; each number containing FOUR LARGE Photographs, three being interesting views, and the other a group of natives.

Subscribers registered at the Studio, No. 9, Hummum Street, Bombay, (nearly opposite Watson's.)

First number will be ready in a few days.

Agents for ART UNION OF GLASGOW.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a NOVELTIES and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner ; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.—The Proprietors of this HOTEL, the first established and best known in Bombay, have the honour to inform their Patrons and the Public, that it has recently been thoroughly repaired and greatly improved and enlarged ; no expense having been spared to render it a suitable and commodious residence for European Ladies and Gentlemen and Families.

The HOPE HALL HOTEL stands in the midst of an extensive and beautiful Compound, nicely cultivated and intersected by broad well Kept Walks, an advantage which no Hotel in Bombay possesses to the same extent. The Proprietors beg especially to call the attention of the Public to the advantages offered by the detached Bungalows in the Compound ; the number of these has lately been increased, as they are found highly adapted to the comfort and privacy of Families. Cleanliness in every respect is most carefully attended to.

The Proprietors can confidently say there is no Hotel in Bombay where the Table is better or more abundantly supplied or where the Wines generally are of better quality.

There is a Table d'Hôte at 7 P. M. ; but Dinners can be served in Private Rooms at any hour if required.

Horses and Carriages can be had on the premises.

The Hotel is within convenient distance of the Railway Stations and Bunders.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Proprietors.

Mazagon, 20th Feb., 1867.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY, CHRONOMETER MAKERS and Importers of English and foreign WATCHES & JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions. Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

Pateck
Benoit.
Courvoisier Brothers } Celebrated Gold & Silver Watches,

and some eminent London and Paris Watch Manufacturers.

Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss Head Firm, for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibition of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855 ; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865 for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks, having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

NOTICE.—GENERAL TRANSIT AGENCY FROM POONA TO ALL PARTS OF THE PRESIDENCY.—W. J. WINDSOR begs to inform the Public that he has THIS DAY OPENED a TRANSIT AGENCY OFFICE at POONA, for the SUPPLY of CARTS, TATTOOS, COOLIES, &c., from Poona to any part of the Presidency, for the transport of Goods.

W. J. WINDSOR is prepared to receive charge of Stores arriving from Bombay by rail, for Merchants and others at Poona and at Outstations, and will guarantee their speedy despatch to their destination, if consigned to him, or on being empowered by letter to receive charge of the same, either by the Sender from Bombay, or the Owners at Outstations.

Palkee and Tattoo Dawks to and from Mahableshwar will also be supplied by him, with the sanction of the Superintendent. All applications for Dawks, Carts, Nibs, Phætons, &c., from Mahableswar, should be made through the Mahableshwar Station Dawk Manager, Mr. JOHN MYATT.

W. J. WINDSOR has appointed Agents at Mahableshwar all along the line from Poona, to prevent any inconvenience or delay to Passengers, and he trusts to be favoured with the patronage of the Public.

W. J. WINDSOR intends running from the 1st March a Dhunney and Country Cart Dawk, between Mahableshwar and Poona, to run daily, so as to facilitate the transit of Passengers and Luggage to that Sanitarium at a lower rate than has ever yet been charged for this service.

Gentlemen requiring Carts, Coolies, Tattoos, Hammals, Palkees, &c., for use in Camp, at Poona, by the day, will be supplied at reasonable rates, on application to the undersigned.

All orders and communications, addressed to W. J. WINDSOR, at his Office, "Stone Cottage," Poona, will be punctually attended to, and Tables of Rates, and all other information, will be furnished on application also at the *Deccan Herald* Office.

W. J. WINDSOR.

Poona, 18th February 1867.

Phæton and Nib Dawks to Mahableshwar, from Poona, or to other Stations where there are made roads, can be supplied on application to Mr. W. J. WINDSOR.

RATES.

Palkee Dawk from Poona to Mahableshwar..... Rs. 70 0 0
Dumnee Dawk for 2 Passengers from Poona to Mahableshwar ..... „ 50 0 0
Do. Do. for 1 Passenger..... „ 35 0 0
Carts, Tattoos, Coolies, &c., supplied by this Agency to any Station will be charged for at 5 per cent. below the Bazar rates.

NOTICE.—Messrs. W. PATTISON & Co., Plumbers, and Contractors, No. 11, Forbes Street, have for sale a few Rolls of SHEET LEAD, weighing from 9 to 14 cwt.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, (from the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder) beg to direct the attention of consumers to their present stock which is very complete.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Best Cast Steel.
Blister and Sheer Steel.
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.
Bolts and Nuts.
Rivets, Nails, &c.
Oils, Paints, &c.
Hardware of all descriptions.
Smith and other Iron Work promptly executed.

Daily expected to arrive per "CITY OF AMOY," a small lot of Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.

Remaining for sale, to arrive per "CITY OF EDINBURGH" in about 3 weeks, a small quantity of Cast Iron Pipes.

Bombay, 22, Marine Street, 27th May 1867.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

FOR SALE, the Oriental Races and Tribes, Residents and Visitors of Bombay. A Series of Photographs, with letter-press descriptions. By William Johnson, Bombay Civil Service (Uncovenanted) —Vol. II. Maharashtra, or Maratha Country.—Price Rs. 522. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 19th Dec. 1866.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together and will last for years. Cash Price Rs. 35. A large supply of the above have arrived by the ship *Collette* ; also LEATHER LEGGINGS may be selected at ALEXANDER ALLAN'S, Tailor and General Outfitter, 17, Apollo Street, Bombay. For Waterproof suit send size of chest and height.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.—The following is an EXTRACT from the Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of "The Pharmacopœia" of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. COLLIER, published by Longman and Co :—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of "The Pharmacopœia") that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes ; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of COCKLE'S PILLS, which chiefly consist of aloes, mastic, and ammoniacal colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic nature. I think no better and no worse a name for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best-made Pill in the kingdom : a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a diligent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

KOUSANIE TEA.

WE beg to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), Almorah, Upper India, whose Teas are much in demand and highly esteemed.

We can offer the finest Black Leaf Pekoe at Rs. 2-12 per lb. ; a very fine Souchong at Rs. 2-8, and Kousanie Mixture composed of (Black and genuine not colored) Green Tea at Rs. 2-8 per lb. in 5 lbs. and 10 lbs. Boxes.

J. A. BROWN & Co.

1, Dean Lane, Bombay, 30th April 1867.

MORENAS & Co.—(Established in 1840.) The Proprietor of this Ice Confectionary, the oldest established in Bombay, in returning thanks to the Patrons begs to intimate that he has introduced improvements in various branches of his Profession, and invites an inspection of his stock, he may mention that to improve Ice Creams purchased cattle for obtaining pure cream milk, (which is not to be had in the market at any price) He has for sale a fresh quantity of French *Pate Truffles* assorted, *Pate de foie gras*, French Vegetables of all sorts, French Fruits *au Jus*, assorted French ready made mustards, &c. &c.

Superior Wine and Liquor such as Curacao, Noyeau (from the well known maker "Martinique") Anisett, Dantzic &c., &c.

Noilly Pratt, Vermouth Absinth, &c., &c., Oxford and Bologna Sausages.

Draught Beer and Porter (Iced), or half and half ; Light Refreshments, such as sandwiches, Pastry, &c. Ice Pudding and Mould Ices to be had at five minutes notice, at rates cheaper than those made at private houses.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., freefrom adulteration, manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the world.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS ; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the EASTEEN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED) and of Act XIX. of 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Settlement of the List of Contributories of the above named Association was adjourned by the Honorable Sir JOSEPH ARNOULD, Knight, from the 24th day of April last to the 12th day of June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at his Chambers in the Court House.—Dated this 28th day of May 1867.

CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Solicitors for the Official Liquidators.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of KHETSEY SEWJEE, DEWJEE PURBHOO, DERAJ LUDHA, VEERJEE DAMJEE, DEDUR BHIMSEY and THACKERSEY NURSEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, who lately traded in partnership under the name and style of the Khetsey Sewjee Company.

Pursuant to an order bearing date the 23th day of May instant made by the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould, the creditors upon this estate are required to send to Mr. P. E. Bendi at his office in Elphinstone Circle, particulars of their debts on or before the 19th day of June next, or in default they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution that may be made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 31st day of May 1867.

DALLAS & Co.,
Attorneys for Trustees.

EUROPE HOTEL, DOCKYARD STREET, MAZAGON.—The PROPRIETOR begs to announce to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, that the above Hotel is refitted and furnished in a complete manner.

The Wines, Liquors and Beer, are of the very best description. With a first Class Thurston's Billiard Table, one of the best yet imported in Bombay to which the kind inspection of the public is requested.

B. FELMAN,
Proprietor and Manager.

26th March, 1867.

THE BOMBAY AND COAST COFFEE PLANTATION COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY the 14th day of June 1867 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon at the Office of the above Company in Rampart Row to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors.
2. To pass Resolution for winding up the Company voluntarily.

VENAYECKROW JUGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT,
4th June 1867. Director.

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following :—

DR. HASSALS'S FLOUR OF BEEF, for the speedy preparation of BEEF TEA.

N. B.—One pound of this Beef is warranted to contain all the nutritive constituents of 4 pounds of English-fed Beef.

BARON LEIBEG'S FOOD (by Hooper and Savory, and Moore), is an excellent substitute for the natural food of infants.

BARON LEIBEG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT *(Extractum Carnis)* for the immediate preparation of Beef Tea.

PURE ESSENCE OF BEEF, MUTTON, AND CHICKEN —These will be found both excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and can be retained on the stomach when most things else are rejected.

BROWN AND POLSON'S Corn Flour.
KINGSFORD'S Oswego do.
HARD'S FARINACEOUS FOOD.
DR. RIDGE'S "PATENT FOOD," being thoroughly looked beforehand in its preparation, it is easily digested, while its composition ad

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

ENQUIRY for Elphinstone and Victoria shares at Rs. 520, and Rs. 1,115 respectively. Spinning Co.'s shares are also asked for at a considerable advance. In other descriptions little doing.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

On	EXCHANGE. Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	4 months' sight.	1s. 11d.
Do. Credits	4 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d. to 1d.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	20 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 Do. do.	99.
Madras	30 Do. do.	1 dis.
China	60 days sight	218.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 8TH JUNE.

	OLD.	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned		225 to 230
Compta		199 to 205
	NEW.	
Comrawuttee		230 to 238
Akote		
Khandeish		228 to 235
Barsee		
Dhollera		235 to 238
Bhownuggur		
Hingunghaut		245 to 250
Broach		238 to 240
Veravul		229 to 230
Vingoria		235 to 236
Compta		235 to 240
Dharwar Sawginned		238 to 240

Ready Sales..... 550 Candies.
Market strong.

BULLION AND COIN.

For the Week ending 30th April, 1867.

IMPORTS.	Rs.	EXPORTS.	Rs.
SINGAPORE.		GOA, DEMAUN, AND DIU.	
Gold Sovereign	49,120	Rupees	6,000
		CUTCH.	
AUSTRALIA.		Gold Bullion	48,250
Gold	2,80,650	„ Coin	38,500
		Silver Bullion	6,100
CHINA.		„ Coin	40,450
Silver Coin	2,86,190	Rupees	47,300
		MALABAR BRITISH.	
ADEN.		Gold Coin	11,228
Silver Coin	2,250	Silver Bullion	1,000
		Rupees	42,000
		SOUTH CANARA.	
HONGKONG.		Gold Coin	8,800
Gold Bullion	9,09,300	Rupees	1,800
Silver Bullion	2,25,500	PENANG AND MALACCA.	
„ Coin	13,20,000	Rupees	5,000
PERSIAN GULF.		GUZERAT BRITISH.	
Gold		Gold	12,583
Gold Bullion	1,400	Silver	7,810
Coin	31,400	Rupe s	3,48,500
Silver Coin	3,27,619	CONCAN BRITISH.	
„ Dollars	23,200	Gold	23,120
Rupees	1,270	„ Coin	500
		Rupees	2,91,460
SUEZ.		Silver	21,615
Gold Bullion	500	SCINDE.	
„ Coin	9,100	Gold	11,600
Silver Bullion	2,99,500	„ Coin	20,350
„ Coin	6,750	„ Sovereign	1,553
„ Dollars	1,500	Silver Bullion	24,000
Total Gold Rs.	12,78,470	Total Gold Rs.	1,75,163
„ Silver „	29,95,581	„ Silver „	3,43,685
Total for the week Rs.	42,77,251	Total for the week Rs.	10,18,797
Previously Imported in the year 1867	2,18,81,541	Previously Exported in the year 1867	1,26,34,711
Total from 1st Jany. to 30th April, 1867	2,55,58,792	Total from 1st Jany. to 30th April, 1867	1,36,53,508
Ditto same period 1866	12,16,09,814	Ditto same period 1866	2,06,56,617
Decrease	9,59,04,022	Decrease	70,03,109

EXPORTS TO GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

For the Week ending 30th April, 1867.

	GREAT BRITAIN.		Rs.
Cotton—Bales 31,213	cwt.	1,08,223½	46,31,930
Wool	„	1,442½	58,295
Shawls Chashmere	pieces	420	1,00,729
	FRANCE.		
Cotton—Bales 4,806	cwt.	16,763½	6,67,080
	TRIESTE.		
Cotton—Bales 170	cwt.	595	25,500
	HONGKONG.		
Cotton—Bales 2,859	cwt.	10,003½	4,77,255
	SUEZ.		
Cotton—Bales 85	cwt.	292½	20,700
EXPORT, 30TH APRIL, 1867.			
	HONGKONG.		Rs.
Opium	Chests	710	11,34,835
	CHINA.		
Opium	Chests	660	9,34,350

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 8.

Barr, Ensign 33rd Foot, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Westroff, Captain Staff Corps, on leave, from Kolapore.
Hathway, Major H. B., Staff Corps, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Oldham, Lieut. G. W., Royal Engineers, on duty, from Nagpore.
Willoughby, Captain 45th Foot, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 8.

LeGeyt, Captain 2nd Political Assistant Kattyawar, on sick leave, to Europe.
Barr, Ensign D. W. K., 33rd Foot, on privilege leave, to Poona.
Shubrick, Major General Madras Army, on furlough, to Europe.
Willoughby, Captain 45th Foot, on leave, to England.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 7th June, 1867.

Lieut. S. Carter, General List, officiated as wing officer 15th Regiment N. I., from the 24th February to the 8th March.

The undermentioned officers and soldiers are reported to have passed an examination in Hindoostanee according to the Lower Standard:—

Lieut. D. W. McKinnon, 109th Foot; Lieut. W. Luckhardt, 109th Foot; Private L. Donoghue, 109th Foot; Private H. Morrison, 109th Foot; Private J. Walsh, 96th Foot; Private A. Thompson, 96th Foot; Lance Corporal J. Crummie, 45th Foot, and Hospital Serjeant H. Kerigan, General Depot.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—9TH JUNE.

THE Market closes heavy with a downward tendency.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London	£3 5s. per ton.	15s.
„ Liverpool	£3 10s. to £4 p. t.	10s.
By Overland Route	£6 10s. per ton.	.....
To China	Rs. 6 per bale.	.....
„ Mauritius	No business.	.....

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE.
8 Rothsay ..... Main ..... Liverpool, Feb. 22.
Hurry Puddemsey ..... Poole ..... Liverpool, Jan. 19.
Penang (s) ..... McCollum ..... Kurrachee, June 5.
9 Rohilla ..... Galloway ..... Liverpool, March 11.
Ellora (s) ..... Perrins, ... Suez, ... May 27.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE.
8 Gazelle ..... Nacoda ..... Zanzibar.
Delhi (s) ..... Dundas ..... Aden & Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Governor Higginson*, T. Sonders, bound to Kurrachee.
Ship *Mermanjee Framjee*, C. Pike, bound to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Sultan*, for Aden and Suez.
Ship *Fattel Munjeed*, for Kurrachee.

FREIGHTS.

(*From Messrs. Blay and Mackintosh's Circular.*)

THERE is little change to report on the position of our Freight Market during the last fortnight, the principal shipments have been on native account. Europeans have confined themselves to the completion of former engagements, being almost entirely out of the Cotton Market; owing no doubt to the very small margin, present prices of the staple here show in comparison to the latest telegraphic quotations from Liverpool. The shipping season may now virtually be considered at an end on account of the near approach of the monsoon, which may break any day.

The market closes steady at the following quotations:—

London Cotton ..... £2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
„ Seeds ..... £1 5s. 0d.
„ Gums ..... £3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool Cotton ..... £3 0s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d.
„ Seeds ..... £0 15s. 0d. Nominal.

For *London*.—The *Lepanto*, 906 tons, has taken the berth securing a good portion of her cargo at quoted rates; at this advanced state of our shipping season we are afraid she will experience a tedious loading.

For *Liverpool*.—Nearly the whole of charters and engagements which have been effected during the last fortnight (which will be found on the next page) have been by native speculators, the completion of which entirely hinges on the continuation of fair weather; should the South-West monsoon set in, as early as expected, we shall no doubt have a portion of tonnage thus engaged replaced on the market as rates which will tend to reduce rates Throughout the fortnight European and native shippers have alike been very active in pushing forward shipments, but great and just complaints have been made of the very dilatory manner in which, cargo as a rule, has been received when sent alongside. The following vessels being nearly full have occupied the attention of shippers:—

A. O. A., 474 tons, *Adolph Fredholm*, 385 tons, *Bates Family*, 2,150 tons, *Becherdass Ambaidas*, 1,376 tons, *City of Madras*, 999 tons, *Clarendon*, 656 tons, *Evelyn*, 1,178 tons, *Maha Lucksham*i 1,140 tons, *Merwanjee Framjee*, 1,095 tons, *Persia*, 1,759 tons, *Richmond*, 576 tons, *Royal Adelaide*, 1,885 tons, *Sarah Sands*, 1,150 tons, *Vimeira* 941 tons, *Western Belle*, 1,225 tons.

For *Overland Route*.—The P. & O. S. N. Company *Delhi* (s), conveying the present mail, carries 1,800 bales; the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company's (s) *Nada* and *Krishna* left this on the 5th instant, the former with 2,900 bales, the latter with 4,043 bales, a great portion of the Cotton carried by them being destined for continental market.

For *Havre*.—The *John Wright*, 677 tons, has been placed for a full cargo of Cotton at £3-10 and will meet with quick despatch.

Country Employments.—There is nothing doing, a few country owned vessels have left this in ballast seeking.

Prospects.—The near approach of the monsoon has caused some activity in rates for immediate shipment, but for ships not yet ready to take cargo frieghts have shown weakness. The tonnage in port has decreased considerably and failing arrivals to any extent we adhere to the opinion formerly expressed that the rates current for some time to come cannot differ materially for those now ruling.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO POINT-DE-GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "BEHAR," (1,903 Tons and 300 H. P.) Captain W. BLAKE, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 15th Inst., at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday, the 12th No brokerage will be allowed on any cheat of Opium for which receipt is not in the Co.'s Office by 11 A.M. on the 13th instant.

GEORGE F. HENEY, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 6th June 1867.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that MR. THOMAS WILLIAM BROWNE JEFFERIES was admitted a partner in our Firm, on the 24th May last.

JAMSETJEE HORMUSJEE, & Co.,
Brokers, House and Estate Agents and Auctioneers.
No. 1, Church Street, Opposite the Cathedral, Fort,
Bombay, June 10th 1867.

NOTICE.—THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING of the BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY will be held in the lower rooms of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on MONDAY the 10th inst., at 6 P.M. for adoption of the Annual Report of the Library by the Members and Subscribers.

By order,
ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS,
Honorary Secretary N. G Library.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1865 and in the matter of MANECKJEE RUTTONJEEJEELA, an Insolvent Trader.

NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 31st of May last, SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, the Honorable the sitting Judge did order that MR. JOHN MACFARLANE and MR. KESHOWROW BHASKER the two remaining Trustees do carry on the liquidation of this estate without a third Trustee being appointed in the place of Mr. John Gray who has left Bombay.—Dated the 8th day of June 1867.

MACFARLANE & GREEN.
Attorneys for the Trustees.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII and in the matter of NOORMAHOMED DATOO BHOY SONS and COMPANY of Bombay, Insolvent Traders.

NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 31st of May last, SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, the Honorable the sitting Judge did order that MR. HENRY GAMBLE and MR. JOHN MACFARLANE the remaining Trustees do carry on the liquidation of this Estate without a third Trustee being appointed in the place of Mr. Edward Hart Warren who has left Bombay—Dated this 8th day of June 1867.

MACFARLANE & GREEN,
Attorneys for the Trustees.

TOYS—ENGLISH, GERMAN & FRENCH TOYS, adapted for presents to Children and adults for their amusement and instruction, also a large collection of SCIENTIFIC TOYS and PICTURE BOOKS.

Mr. N. has priced the above very moderately, in order to ensure a speedy sale. Purchasers for Schools and charitable Institutions are offered a very liberal discount.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

GAMES.—OUTDOOR AND INDOOR GAMES.

TOWRELLE.—A new Game of Skill.
SHOOTING PYRAMID GAME.
GERMAN BALLS.
BALANCE TARGET GAME.
GAME OF ENGLAND.
REVOLVING RING GAME.
LADIES GAME OF CARPET CROQUET.
JUVENILE do. do.
INDIA RUBBER CARPET QUOITS.
COLUMBUS ON THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA —An amusing and historical Game.
SCHIMMEL or the BELL and HAMMER.
LOTTO.
THE LOTO OF ALL NATIONS—A new Alphabet Game.
The right men in the right places.
A new and amusing social game of ORTHOGRAHPICAL RECREATIONS.
GAMES OF QUARTETTS.
Naval Commanders and their principal Engagements.
English Poets and their works.
Musical Composers and their chief works.
The Poets and the Flowers.
An hour with the Poets
The world and its products.
All the above various Games, in a pleasing manner, impart information, strengthen the memory, and are invested with all the exciting interest of the ordinary Game of Cards without their injurious tendency.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

NEARLY READY.

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"
No. 7.
MAY NUMBER.

CONTENTS.

CARTOON.—ALL KOOSH—OR OUR MASTERLY INACTIVITY POLICY.

HALF PAGE—THE TALE OF A SHELL OR THE UNSOPHISTICATED COOMBEE,—TABLEAU the III, *The* Bursting of the shell!!!

TWO PAGES of VIGNETTES, representing how our stout contributor went to Nagpore.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *in Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.
In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.
In London—At MR. G. STREET, 30, Cornhill.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising, at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, Advertisements, or Placards, at all or any of the Stations along either of the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others, who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, alalike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valueable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants-traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) should find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a lucrative means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to "The Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press."

BombayGazette Press, April, 1867.

MONSOON ALTERATIONS.

Now ready,
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Contents.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
Deccan Horse Dak.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA
SCALE OF FARES FOR HIGHARMS, BUGGIES, &c. IN BOMBAY.
SCALE OF FARES FOR BOATS FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.

The Map shows the Railways, Railway Stations, Roads, Lines of Internal Navigation, &c.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

AGENTS:

Bombay:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall and Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.; and all Railway Stations and Hotels.
Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, East Street.
London:—F. Algar, 11, Clement's Lane.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has now completed arrangements by which he is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office, and Bank Seals, Seals for stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c., &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

May 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and in the matter of MANECKJEE PESTONJEE TUBACK, an Insolvent residing in Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 31st of May last, SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, the Honorable the sitting Judge did order that the resignation of MR. JAMES DUFF ROBINSON, as a Trustee on this Estate should be accepted and that he be relieved of his trust, and that the remaining two Trustees do carry on the liquidation of this estate without a third Trustee being appointed in the place of the said James Duff Robinson.—Dated this 8th day of June 1867.

MACFARLANE & GREEN,
Attorneys for the Trustees.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned property will be put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION in two lots on the premises on TUESDAY, the eleventh instant at 4 o'clock by order of Dayal Ruttonsey the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Dossabhoy Cursetjee Wadia the Mortgagor under and by virtue of a power of sale vested in the said Mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 28th day of July 1866.—Dated this 8th day of June 1867.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.

LOT I.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground with Messuage, Tenement and Dwelling-house, situate, lying, and being on the Piquet Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Sub-District of Bhoolashwer, and containing by admeasurement 220 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 59 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the East by the property of late Juggonnath Sunkersett, on the West by the property of the said Dossabhoy Cursetjee Wadia, on the South by a passage, and on the North by the Piquet Road or howsoever abutted or bounded.

LOT 2.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground with Messuage, Tenement and Dwelling-house, situate, lying, and being also on the Piquet Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Sub-District of Bhoolashwer, and containing by admeasurement 169-5/9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 58, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the East by the property of the said Dossabhoy Cursetjee Wadia, on the West by the passage, on the South also by passage, and on the North by the Piquet Road or howsoever abutted or bounded.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the *time named*:—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close.	An after Packet will be made.
China, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Natal, Reunion, St. Helena	15th and 30th.	6 P.M. previous evening.	7 A.M. on the day of departure.
Muscat, Persian Gulf, Bussorah, Bagdad, Lutnaghery, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Beypore, Mangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Kurrachee	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Muscat, Persian Gulf, Bussorah, Bagdad, Lutnaghery, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Beypore, Mangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Kurrachee	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Muscat, Persian Gulf, Bussorah, Bagdad, Lutnaghery, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Beypore, Mangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Kurrachee	Every Saturday.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Kurrachee	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1867.

ACCORDING to a telegram received in Bombay last week, the *Times* "considers the alarm felt "in India at the advance of Russia in Central "Asia to be groundless." Russia continues to advance, nevertheless, quite regardless of the opinion, friendly or unfriendly, of the Titan of British journalism. That fact at least—that Russia has made solid progress in Turkistan and is constantly achieving fresh conquests—is now incontestable, and will probably no longer be disputed even by the credulous panegyrist of Sir John Lawrence's Frontier Policy who in the *Edinburgh Review* for January made light of the rumours of panic-stricken Anglo-Indians as to the steady extension of Russian power in those wild countries to which the influence of England has never penetrated. There can now be no reasonable doubt that the principal Mussalman kingdom of Central Asia, Bokhara, has been subdued by Russian arms and in part probably annexed to the Northern Empire; and the troubles still distracting Afghanistan will soon give the ambitious and powerful neighbour now established on the frontier of that State an opportunity of which he will not be slow to take advantage. It is urged that all this may be very true; but how does it concern England? Are we to uphold the doctrine that no nation but the English shall be allowed to gain dominion in Asia? Such a pretension would be far more unreasonable than the claim of the Americans to keep the new world sacred from the intrusion of Europeans; for we have no native right to rule in India, and it would be no less illogical than weak and useless for us to deny to other Europeans Powers the privilege of acquiring territory in Asia by force of arms. We cannot therefore hope to fix any limit to the extension of the Russian Empire; and as the natural tendency of every strong and civilized State, in dealing with barbarous tribes whose violence and weakness at once provoke and invite aggression, is to carry out that policy of annexation which has gradually made all India an English dependency, it is inevitable that every year which passes will see the frontier of Russia brought nearer and nearer to the Himalayas. Now, it is a very easy thing to sneer at alarmists; but there is surely no very wonderful degree of wisdom shown by those politicians who, with the smug self-complacency of character which is the real cause of the national "unreadiness" of Englishmen, tell us we are frightened at shadows when we dream of the possibility of a Russian invasion of India. Suppose the case of a war between England and Russia, with possibly the Americans as the allies of the latter Power to challenge our maritime supremacy in every sea. Is it an idle dream to imagine that even from her present vantage ground Russia could paralyze half the military strength of England by keeping us in a constant state of agitation and uneasiness as to the security of the northern frontier of India? It must be remembered that, after all, the English are only encamped in this country, that, however just our government, the mass of the population are always disaffected, and that with so imaginative a people as the Hindoos a mere rumour would be sufficient to excite them from a state of passive discontent to a formidable revolt. We put aside the contingency of an actual invasion; an attempt on the part of the Russians to force one of the passes, or even the news of preparations for such an enterprize, would produce an effect on the minds of the people and the native princes of India that would be as dangerous to the stability of our rule as the presence in the country of a body of hostile troops. It is obvious that this danger is increased with every step in advance that the Russians make towards our frontier; and, however unlikely it may seem that there should be a collision (at all events during the lifetime of this generation), what we have to guard against is not merely the probable but the possible, and it is better to take too many precautions than to rest in fancied security till the storm overtakes us unprepared.

There are two modes by which the Anglo-Indian Government may provide that the advance of Russia, since it cannot be checked, shall at all events do us the least possible amount of injury. In the first place, it is necessary that the military position of the English garrison of India should be greatly strengthened. The late General Jacob, who had studied very deeply and closely the question of the best line of defence for India on the north-west, always insisted on the necessity of the occupation of Quettah by the English to check the march of an invading army before it could reach the Himalayas. Sir Bartle Frere, who has a strong conviction that the peril of war on that frontier is by no means so remote as the Government of India imagines, went home determined to urge on the Indian Council the importance of giving effect to views which he will know how to advocate more successfully than their original author; and we are glad to see that the *Pall Mall Gazette* has now joined the *Saturday Review* in recommending the occupation of Quettah, not for purposes of aggression, but for the better protection and defence of our Indian possessions. But another and perhaps as effectual a way of securing the frontier is to establish English influence over the still independent tribes of Central Asia, and the great defect of Sir John Lawrence's policy is that it is based on a principle of selfish inaction which is fatal to our reputation in all the border countries. If the system of dealing with the frontier tribes which finds so much favour with the Government of India had been adopted in Beloochistan and Kelat, it would not now be possible for us quietly to occupy Quettah. But it seems as if the English Government must always blunder in its political relations with the Afghans. Lord Auckland hardly made a greater mess of it in his treatment of Dost Mahommed than Sir John Lawrence has made in his treatment of Dost Mahommed's sons. When a few months ago the Viceroy wrote to Afzul Khan the letter informing him that the British Government threw over Shere Ali, there can be no doubt that Sir John hastened to give the letter publication in order to offer to the world a striking proof of the successful manner in which his government avoided entangling itself in the quarrels of foreigners. In effect, Sir John said to his critics:—"You blame me for having held aloof from interference in Afghanistan, but see now the advantage of my policy. "While Shere Ali held Cabul, I recognized him; "now that the logic of events has decided "in favour of Afzul Khan, I am able to "discard my old friend and recognize his "brother as the real Ameer." The disadvantage of such a policy is that it makes the freindship of the Government of India valueless, and its emnity not to be feared. What has Afzul Khan gained, or Shere Ali lost, by the transfer of Sir John Lawrence's affections? The former is again reduced to great straits by the successes of his brother's powerful partizan, Fyz Mohammed, and the prospects of Shere Ali have become so favourable, that it is highly probable he may soon regain his old position. Sir John Lawrence's letter, therefore, can only be regarded as a grave political mistake. If Shere Ali be restored, or he and his brother come to terms and agree to divide the kingdom, the Government of India will be placed in a most ridiculous position; and, unless Afzul Khan obtains (which he certainly will not do (assistance from us to enable him to keep his ground, he also will hold our friendship very cheap. In any case, therefore, the timid and selfish policy of Sir John Lawrence has destroyed English influence in Afghanistan and prepared the way for the advance of the Russians to Cabul.

It is satisfactory to learn that the interested advocacy of the *Edinburgh Reviewer* has not misled public opinion at home as to the real merits of this policy of shameful inactivity. Not only, as we have seen, are such papers as the *Saturday Review* and the *Pall Mall Gazette* favourable to a more energetic policy, but the Home Government has expressed very plainly its opinion of Sir John Lawrence's blunders by singling out for praise the very man whom the writer of the article in the *Edinburgh* on "The Foreign Policy of the Government of "India" most vehemently assailed with covert sneers and open censure. It will be remembered that Colonel Pelly, the Resident at Bushire, was attacked with special bitterness in the *Edinburgh* on account of his proceedings in the Persian Gulf last year. Perhaps Colonel Pelly was selected as a victim not merely on account of his own antagonism to the policy of inactivity, as because he was known to be the intimate friend of Sir Bartle Frere, whose dislike to the measures of the Government of India was hardly concealed by official etiquette. However that may be, it is a good sign that Lord Cranborne, while he held office, reviewed the correspondence between the Government of India and Colonel Pelly in a despatch in which he expressed his emphatic approval of what the Resident had done, and passed a high eulogium on the conduct of "that distinguished "public servant." The determination of the Home Government to send an expedition to Abyssinia also indicates a change for the better in the direction of the foreign policy of India; and we are not surprised that there should already be rumours, which are not we believe quite unfounded, that Sir John Lawrence will return to England before the expiration of his regular term of office.

WE observe from the money article of the *Indian Daily News* of date June 3rd that the Bank of Bengal shares drooped to Rs. 1,875 but have again advanced to Rs. 1,887-8 "since something more definite has transpired respecting the amalgamation with the Bank of Bombay."

THE Esplanade is to be the victim of another "improvement," and we hope it may not collapse altogether under it. There may be some difference of opinion as to the Rotten Row,—which covers an immense space for the benefit of a score of equestrians, and which many people consider has been very appropriately named,—but we think there can only be one idea as to the effect which the "improvement" that is now threatening will have upon the Esplanade. Our readers are already aware that arrangements have been entered into between the Government and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, for the construction across Back Bay of a breakwater which will afford a route for the line which is to be brought along to the site chosen for that Company's terminus at Lower Colaba. This breakwater is to run between the Esplanade and the site of the breakwater which the Back Bay Company proposed to construct and with which considerable progress was made; and the erection—which will run on to the Esplanade at the Cooperage—will be of a height, over its whole length, of not less than five or six feet above the level of the Esplanade. It is not difficult to imagine what the effect of this will be in shutting out the view of the sea and the fresh breeze from those who seek to enjoy those wholesome blessings in an evening's walk on the only place where, to many thousands, they can be enjoyed at all. It is urged, we believe, that it will be necessary for the breakwater to be of that height, in order that it may possess the requisite strength and stability; and the damage done by a high tide the other day to the parapet wall on the verge of the Esplanade is pointed to as a proof that very special precautions will be required. A good engineer, however, might well disdain to notice that frail little wall, in raising or rather renovating which there seems to have been an utter neglect of serviceable and substantial qualities. It may still be said, however, that it would be impossible for passenger trains during the monsoon to pass over a breakwater of the same level as the Esplanade. The difficulty in this respect might of course be obviated by having reclaimed ground extending a little way beyond the proposed line of railway, on the outer side, but we do not suppose that this enters into the intentions of Government and the Railway Company. Still it is apparent that to raise the breakwater to the proposed height would, to a serious extent, spoil the Esplanade as a place of public resort, and we think it is also evident that it would be doing something which in the course of time—unless the Esplanade is to be "utilized" altogether, and thus sacrificed so far as its present purposes are concerned—would have at great expense to be undone. Besides, as the erection would interfere to so great an extent with the public enjoyment of the Esplanade, we think the public voice ought to have a say. We trust that the matter will be discussed while the evil is remediable, and that further consideration of the subject may lead to some better plan being adopted.

As to the expensive staging of the Back Bay Company's breakwater, by-the way, it will become useless under this new arrangement, except as material which may be used for other purposes; and if the framework should get another gentle lift from the monsoon such as it got last year, the Company instead of suffering would save a good deal of the expense which the removal of it, as it is, would occasion.

THE *Delhi Gazette*:—We are sorry to have to record another fatal accident to a tiger-hunter. The occurrence is thus related by a correspondent:—

"Captain Caldecott, of the 103rd Regiment, with a party of two officers, left this for tiger-shooting in the jungles adjacent to Seepree about a month ago. They had partial success, shot somewhere about nine tigers. Three or four days ago they were about 30 miles from Seepree, watching for a tiger in a well known beat. He came out and advanced on Captain Caldecott, who was seated on a low tree, from which at present it is believed he must have delivered his shot. The tiger saw him, rushed at him, seized him by the right arm and tore him out of the tree. A young officer, who was with him and near at hand, whilst Captain Caldecott was in this perilous position, delivered his ball, and the tiger bolted, but not before he had inflicted severe injuries on Captain Caldecott's right arm. The surgeon was sent for and wandered about the jungle for nine hours and could not find the party. At last Captain C. was brought into Seepree. His arm mortified and last Friday night an amputation took place. He died at 3-30 A.M., on Sunday morning the 2nd of June. He was as fine an officer as ever lived, in the prime of manhood, cool, daring, courageous, without a knowledge of what fear meant. He had just been promoted to his captaincy. His loss has thrown a gloom over the entire regiment."

THE *India Daily News*:—The Board of Agency of the East Indian Railway Co. lately applied to the Bengal Government to be allowed to collect the license tax from their employes by quarterly instalments, and pay it over in aggregate to the collectors. This would have relieved the latter of a great deal of trouble, and would have caused the tax to fall more lightly on the workingmen. The Bengal Government, however, was either unable to appreciate this offer, or could not interfere with the provisions of the Act, so that the application was not acceded to. The Board of Agency will, of course, take no further trouble in the matter, or have any thing to do with the collection of the tax.

THE *Overland Mail*:—Mr. Bright was among the guests at a dinner party at Earl Russell's on 8th May.

THE same:—The tailors' strike in London has now lasted more than three weeks, and it is said that the masters have not obtained as many as twenty men to supply the places of the 2,000 who have struck.

THE same:—There cannot be the least doubt that the west of Ireland is threatened with famine; in fact, a very serious scarcity of food exists even at the present moment in Connemara and other districts. At Clifden the board of guardians have passed a resolution affirming that distress, "almost bordering on famine," prevails, and calling upon the Government to take prompt action for its alleviation; and the statements in all the western newspapers fully bear out the truth of their declaration. "The chief cause of this misery," writes one of them, "was the severe weather which prevailed during the spring.

THE same:—According to a newspaper paragraph it is arranged that when the Duke of Edinburgh again assumes the command of the *Galatea*, he will start upon a cruise which is expected to be of three years' duration. "His voyage will comprise a survey of the whole coast of the great continent of Hindustan, from Kurrachee to the mouth of the Hooghly, including stoppages at those ports whence the principal objects of interest in that land may be visited. The *Galatea* will thence proceed to Australia, in order to allow her royal commander the opportunity of making himself somewhat acquainted with the seas as well as the shores of that region. Finally, she will take the islands of New Zealand in her way home, making a cruise of some months off those coasts."

THE *Imperial Review* believes that the Home Office will not proceed against Messrs. Beales, Bradlaugh, &c., for trespass in connection with the late meeting in Hyde-park.

THE *Athenæum* is glad to learn from Cannes, that Lord Brougham is a little improved; but medical opinion is still unfavourable, and we can hardly hope to see the illustrious statesman in our midst again.

THE *Levant Herald* says:—We have reason to believe that it is now definitely arranged, that in the event of her Majesty's present Ministry remaining in office, Lord Lyons will be transferred to the Paris embassy. Lord Strathnairn—very favourably remembered here as Col. Rose—or Mr. Elliott, now her Majesty's minister at Florence, is th

and treated the purchasers as the shareholders instead of himself, were precluded from insisting that his name should be retained on the register, and put on the list as a contributory in respect of the said 37 shares.

(2) The material facts of the case are as follow:—Between the 20th December 1864 and the 16th January 1865, Nagurdass sold these shares (in the form of share certificates) through a broker in the bazaar; signing a blank form of transfer and a blank form of application to the directors to transfer. Until served with notice as a contributory in the winding up, which commenced on 21st December 1866, Nagurdass took no further step whatever with regard to these shares: it does not appear whether the sale was direct to the Corporation.

(3) On the 20th December 1864, the directors of the Joint Stock Corporation, at a Board Meeting, passed the following resolution:—(Exhibit D.)

"That the offer made by certain influential "gentlemen to join in the purchase of a number "of the shares of the Corporation be accepted "in terms of the agreement signed this day;—"that the management of the transaction should "be left with the Corporation to whom ¼ per cent. "commission should be allowed on the pur-"chase and sale of the shares, in addi-"tion to the profit which may accrue from "the partnership of the Corporation in the "transaction. Interest at 12 per cent. per an-"num to be charged on all monies advanced "on the above account for one month."

(4) The agreement referred to in the above Resolution was in these terms (Exhibit C) "we "the undersigned hereby agree to purchase any "number of shares in the Joint Stock Corpora-"tion to the extent of 4,000 for cash or for "Time delivery at the best rate obtainable, up "to 40 per cent. (premium) for cash, with a "margin of 3 per cent. for delivery in one month "and 5 per cent. in two months."

This agreement bears date the 20th December 1864, the same date as the above resolution—is signed by 9 persons; viz. by 5 of the Directors, including S. P. Framjee the chairman; by "H. Coke, manager for the Joint Stock Corporation;" by Eremchund Roychand, D. Framjee and Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, who may be described as outsiders.

(5) The account of the Company with the 9 persons signing this agreement has been called throughout these proceedings the "*Union account.*"

The number of shares of the Joint Stock Corporation purchased by the Company on commission, on this "Union account," pursuant to the Resolution and agreement of 20th December 1864, was 4379.

By an arrangement between the members of the "Union account" contemplated by them at the time the agreement of the 20th December 1864 was signed, and carried into effect before the commencement of the winding up, this aggregate of 4379 shares was divided into 9 lots of which the Corporation as represented by H. Coke, their manager, took 491, and the 8 other members of the Union took 486 each.

(6) Of the 37 shares of Nagurdass Permanundass 20 were traced into this "Union account," in the books of the Corporation: of these 20 none were taken by the Corporation, as represented by H. Coke the manager; but 10 of them were taken by Mr. Aaron Moses Gubbay one of the Directors who had signed the agreement of the 20th December 1864 and the remaining 10 by Mr. Nesserwanjee Manockjee Petit, another Director who had also signed the same agreement. As between the members of the "Union" and the Corporation, nothing, at the commencement of the winding up, remained due to the Corporation in respect of the shares purchased for the "Union" by the Corporation under the Resolution and agreement of the 20th December 1864.

(7) On the 16th January 1865, but not in pursuance of any Resolution of the Board, three persons, Cowasjee Manockjee, Hormusjee Cursetjee Dady and Ragonath Wittoba, authorized Mr. Coke, as manager of the Corporation to buy and sell on their account, on commission shares in the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation not exceeding 1000 in number. Interest on the amount advanced by the Corporation of the purchase to be 12 per cent per annum (see Exhibit E.)

This account has been called throughout the winding up proceedings "*the Three-thirds account.*"

The Corporation were to have, and had, no proprietary interest in any of the shares so purchased; it does not appear precisely how many shares were purchased by the Corporation on this Three Third's account, but 17, out of the 37 shares for which Nagurdass Permanundass objects to be put on the list as a contributory, are among the number.

The members of the Three Thirds account are still indebted to the Corporation in respect of the shares purchased for them by the Corporation on their account.

On the 9th of January 1865 the Directors at a meeting at the Fort passed the following Resolution (Exhibit F.)

"That a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent., "per annum for 6 months (the average time "for which the capital of the Corporation had "been employed for the half year ending the "31st Dec. 1864), should be declared free of "Income Tax, and that the balance remaining "should be carried to the Profit and Loss ac-"count of the current year."

Under the same date the following advertisements appeared in the "Times of India" of the 10th January. (Exhibit F.)

"Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited), "notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the "rate of 15 per cent., per annum, on the paid up "amount of capital, for the period of 44 "months ending December 31st 1865 inst. "*will* be paid to the Proprietors on and after Fri-"day the 27th instant."

(9) Pursuant to the above Resolution and advertisement of the 9th January 1865, a Dividend Warrant on the 11th February 1865 was made out in the Transfer Department of the Corporation on all the shares for which Nagurdass Permanundass was then on the Register (Exhibit G.)

This dividend warrant was made out in the name of Nagurdass Purmanundass.

Mr. Teesdale, the then Accountant of the Corporation, thereupon handed to the Clerk in the Transfer Department who had made out the above Dividend Warrant—a list showing (among other things) how many of the shares originally held by Nagurdass, had been purchased on the "Union account," and how many on the "Three-thirds account." From this list the clerk in the Transfer Department, under the direction and by the orders of the Accountant, made out two documents called "*credit slips*" (Exhibits H. and I.) relating respectively to those shares of Nagurdass which had been purchased on the respective accounts of the "Union" and of the "Three Thirds." Both *mutatis mutandis*, are in the same form: that which relates to the Three Thirds account runs thus:—

"R. 191. 4. Feb. 1865.

CREDIT: Shares purchased on Commission for Cowasjee Manockjee, Esq. and others: First Dividend on 17 shares of this Corporation standing in the name of Nagurdass Purmanundass."

From these 'credit slips' corresponding entries were made in the Accountant's Department, and by the Accountant's direction to the credit respectively of the "Union account" and of the "Three-thirds account"—in a book called the "subsidiary ledger."

In that book the two respective accounts are debited with the amounts advanced by the company in purchasing Nagurdass' shares less the transfer fees, and plus commission, and they are credited with the dividends due on those shares pursuant to the credit slips.

(10) By crediting these dividends in this way to the 'Union' and 'Three-thirds' accounts, it is contended for Nagurdass that the Corporation recognised the "Union" and the "Three-thirds" as the proprietors of the shares, purchased by the Corporation from Nagurdass for the "Union" and the Three-thirds respectively" pursuant to the Resolution and agreement of the 20th December 1864 and the authority of the 16th January 1865. It is said that the Corporation under all the circumstance of the case, having themselves as purchasers on commission, first got possession of these shares of Nagurdass; secondly sold them to the "Union" and the "Three-thirds"; thirdly assigned the dividends due on them not to Nagurdass, but to the "Union" and "Three-thirds" respectively must be taken as having treated the "Union" and the "Three-thirds," and not Nagurdass, as the proprietors of these shares—in fact as shareholders in respect of these shares—and that they cannot now insist that Nagurdass, merely because his name is still on the Register shall in respect of these shares, be held liable as a contributory. For this position reference was made to numerous cases, which will be found collected in more than one text book, amongst others in Mr. Thring's Law of Joint Stock Companies (2nd edition 1867) at p. 64.

(11) Of these cases that which in its circumstances most resembles the present is Gordon's case 3, DeGex and Smale 249 in which it was held that where dividends on the shares had been paid to the purchasers by the Company and notices had been sent to them as shareholders, the Company had so far bound themselves by these acts of recognition, that they could not insist on the seller's name being retained on the register, because the sanction of the directors had not been obtained to the transfer, without which sanction it was provided by the Company's deed that the transfer "should have no force either in Law or Equity."

(12) But in all, or almost all, these cases it will be found that the formalities of transfer, the omission of which the Companies were held precluded by their various acts of recognition from setting up, were formalities prescribed by their respective deeds of settlement. The question is whether the case is the same under a law so stringent as that imposed by Sec. 18 of Act XIX. of 1857 which is in these terms:—

"The transfer of any share—shall be exe-"cuted both by the transferer and transferee and "the transferrer shall be deemed to remain "a holder of such shares until the name of the "transferee is entered in the register book in "respect to it."

This Section must now be considered with reference to Section 34 and 119 of Act X. of 1866, the Indian Companies' Act, of which Section 119 enables the Court, in settling the list of contributories, to rectify the register in all cases when such rectification is required for the purposes of the Act; and Section 34 provides, amongst other things, "that if the name of any person is with-"out sufficient cause entered in or omitted from "the register, or if default is made, or unneces-"sary delay takes place in entering on the regis-"ter the fact of any person having ceased to be "a member," the Court, on application, may, if "satisfied of the justice of the case," make an order for the rectification of the register, and "the Court may, in any such proceeding, decide "any question that it may be necessary or ex-"pedient to decide for the rectification of the re-"gister."

(13) The law, then, under the combined operation of Section 18 of Act XIX. of 1857 and of Sections 34 and 119 of Act X. of 1866, seems shortly to stand thus. The Court in settling a list of contributories is bound in all cases to treat the person whose name remained on the register as a contributory, except the case be one in which the Court is empowered to rectify the register under Sections 34 and 119 of Act X. of 1866.

If this be so, and I am inclined to think, on consideration of the authorities, it must be taken to be so, it becomes of course most material to consider the true construction, scope, and extent of Section 34 of the "Indian Companies' Act of 1866," which is identical with Section 35 of the "English Companies' Act of 1862."

(14) Now here, unfortunately, two of the greatest masters of equity jurisprudence as at present administered in England, the Lord Justice Turner and the Lord Justice Cairns, have very recently—so lately as the 27th April of this year—expressed a difference of opinion; Lord Justice Turner giving a wider, and Lord Justice Cairns a narrower construction to section 35 of the English (section 34 of the Indian) Companies' Act. After an attentive perusal and consideration of the respective judgments of the two Lords Justices in the case referred to—(*Ward's case in appeal XVI. Vol. Law Times Chancery cases, p. 254*)—I must profess my adhesion to the views expressed by Lord Justice Turner. In my humble opinion there is great, if not unanswerable, force in the following passages of his judgment:—

"Upon the best consideration I have been able "to give the case I incline to think that the "jurisdiction (conferred by the section) is general "and not limited, as suggested. The intent of "the section, as I understand it, is to provide a "summary means of dealing with cases which "the Court in its discretion should think might "be so dealt with. A large or wide discretion "ought, I think, to be exercised by the Court in "determining whether it will exercise the "powers given by the section; and it is, to my "mind, too narrow a construction of the Act to "hold that the section applies only where there "is error, mistake, or default on the part of the "company."—(XVI. Law Times Report Chancery, p. 255.)

"The latter part of the section seems to confirm this view. It is there provided that in "any proceeding under this section, meaning, "as I understand, *in any proceeding to rectify the register*, the Court may decide on any question "relating to the title of any person, who is a "party to such proceeding, to have his name "entered on or omitted from the register, whe-"ther such question arises between two or more "members or alleged members, or between any "members or alleged members; and the company; "*and generally the Court may in such proceeding "decide any question that it may be necessary or "expedient to decide for the rectification of the "register.* Now the earlier part of that relates to "disputes between members of the company; and "the latter part, by which power is given to "decide any question that it may be necessary or "expedient to decide, *indicates that the power intended to be given to the Court was most general and extensive.* It is true the power is only given "for a rectification of the register, but the early "part of the section seems to me to show that "what is meant by a rectification of the register, "is the taking off or putting on any name which "may have been improperly entered on, omitted "from, *or retained upon*, the register."—Ibid. pp. 255 and 256.

"If the section applies only where there is "error, mistake, or default on the part of the "company, there would not, so far as I can see, "be any power except in the case of such mis-"take or default, to put any person on the list "of contributories, except those on the regis-"ter, whatever the justice or equity of the case "might be, not at least till the justice or equity "of the case had been determined by suit or by "action. I am far from saying that in all cases "in which there is a question of specific per-"formance, it will be proper for the Court to "deal with them under this section. On the "contrary I think very few of such cases could "properly be so dealt with, and I think "the case now before us in particular is not one "of these, but there may be some cases which "might and ought to be so dealt with, and I am "not disposed to put so narrow a construction "on the Act as would prevent it from operating "upon them."

(15) With these views I venture to express my humble concurrence. I am, moreover, of opinion that the present case is one tending to show the expediency of putting the wider construction on the Act.

Here a company purchases on commission shares in the company from one body of its shareholders, and sells them to another; it enters the shareholders for whom it purchases in its books as the holders of the purchased shares; it moreover deprives the shareholders *from* whom it has purchased of the accruing dividends, and credits these dividends to the shareholders *for* whom it has purchased, thus treating the latter, by one of the strongest conceivable acts of recognition, as the proprietors of these shares, and the former as having ceased to be the proprietors of these shares—as having ceased, *quoad* those shares, to be members of the company—and yet because the names of the shareholders from whom it purchased still remain on the register it insists on treating them as contributories. It seems to me that this is eminently a case for the rectification of the Register in accordance with the wider and more liberal construction of the Act adopted by Lord Justice Turner.

(16) It was sought to raise the point that in thus dealing with the shares of the Corporation the Directors were acting *ultra vires*, and that the Corporation is therefore not bound by their acts; or by their recognition of those acts.

Now looking to the 3rd article of the Memorandum of Association of this Corporation, and to the wide designation of the objects for which the Company is established there given, among which is the act "of purchasing and selling "shares in any Joint Stock Company" and of "dealing generally with the funds and credit of "the Company," I am clearly of opinion that the purchasing by the Directors of the shares of the Corporation from one set of shareholders and selling them to another set of shareholders on commission, was not *ultra vires*.

It may be a question, indeed, whether the act of the Directors in purchasing the shares of the Corporation to be held by the Corporation as principals, and on their own account, was or was not *ultra vires*; but this question which is a very nice and difficult one, only arises, in my opinion, as intimated at the hearing, with regard to the 491 out of 4,379 shares purchased of the Corporation on the Union account which the Company, as one of the members of the Union part-ownership, took as principals. I say part-ownership, and not partnership, though the latter word is used in the agreement, for it is to be taken as a fact in this case that the members of the Union at the date of the agreement of 20th December 1864, agreed that the shares purchased under that agreement, and the resolution of the same date, should be divided among the members in certain proportions, an arrangement which was carried out, at what precise date does not appear, but long before the commencement of the winding up, by the Corporation taking for itself 491 of these shares, and the other eight members of the Union, 486 each.

The 491 shares so taken on its own account by the Corporation ought, as suggested at the hearing to be formed into a separate class, and the liabilities as contributories of their owners, in respect of such shares must form the subject, if so desired, of a separate discussion. In the Three-thirds account the Corporation took no shares as principals.

Of the 37 shares of Nagurdass Purmanundass, on which the present discussion has arisen, none were taken by the Corporation on its own account.

10 of the 37 were taken by Mr. Aaron Moses Gubbay.

10, by Mr. Nussurwanjee Manockjee Petit, 17 by the members of the Three-thirds account.

(17) As to these 37 shares the conclusion at which I have arrived is that the name of Nagurdass Purmanundass should be struck off the list of contributories.

I further intimate for the guidance of the official liquidator that in my opinion, as at present advised, the register should be rectified by putting on it the name of Mr. Aaron Moses Gubbay as holder of 10 out of these 37 shares; the name of Mr. Nussurwanjee Manockjee as the holder of the other 10 of them; and the names of Messrs. Cowasji Manekjee, Hormusji Cursji Dady, and Ragonath Wittoba (the members of the "three thirds account) as the holders of the remaining 17 of those 37 shares.

This implies, of course, that a corresponding rectification should be made in the Register as to all those alleged contributories whose cases fall within the class represented by the case of Nagurdass Purmanundass.

When His Lordship had finished reading his decision, Mr. White said he apprehended the official liquidator would put these names on the register and give them notice that if they have any objection they must appear, and then the official liquidator would argue to keep them on.

His Lordship—Yes. But it appeared to him that that discussion ought not to take place until the appeal in this case had been disposed of (for he supposed an appeal would be made), otherwise they should merely be going over the same ground. As to the further progress in this case, if it was desired to raise that vexed question as to whether dealing with the shares of the company by the company was *ultra vires* the 491 shares must be made into a separate class.

Mr. White supposed that Nagurdass would now fall into the second list. He was now taken off the first list, but would have to be put on the second list in case the first list failed to satisfy the debts. Nagurdass, he apprehended, only ceased to be a shareholder from the time of his Lordship's decision.

His Lordship—Oh no; from the time of disposing of the shares. That was the result of his decision. His Lordship then said he did not know that he could go any further in this case at present. The question of the misconduct of the directors stood over by application till Monday, and on Tuesday the petition for the removal of the liquidators would come before the Court.

The Court then adjourned.

THE PROGRESS OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKS TOWARDS JUBBULPOOR.

THE following important papers were placed on the table of the Editor's room in the Secretariat on Saturday afternoon:—

No. 1652 OF 1867.

RAILWAY CONSULTING ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT, Bombay, 20th May, 1867.

Copy submitted for the information of Government with a request that the letter may be placed on the Editor's table and published in the *Gazette* for general information.

On referring to General Rivers about a temporary crossing at the Sukkur he says that "one could be made but could not be ready by December, and would be very expensive as there is a long diversion. If ready by February it would be washed away in June, so we would only have three months' return. But besides the Sukkur two others would require temporary crossings before we reached the Towa; the permanent bridges could be finished by 1st June. As it is, working that piece between the Towa and the Sukkur from June 1868 to February 1869 will cause us great trouble and expense; locomotives and stock would have to be dragged by road and over rivers. It will be as much as we can do to run that train satisfactorily from June to February, cut off by a river at each end, and with locomotive shops, coals, and stores everywhere but on the right place. Our only chance is a good road from Etarsee to Bagra, and this does not exist now."

A diagram showing the relative distances and other details is appended.

A. DELISLE, COL., R. E.,
Consulting Engineer for Railways.

No. 3142 OF 1867.

G. I. P. Railway Company's Offices, Bombay, 17th May, 1867.

COL. A. DELISLE, R. E.,
Consulting Engineer for Railways.

SIR,—As I am constantly asked by several Government Departments about the state of our works on the main line to Jubbulpoor, and the amount of accommodation we shall be able to render next season, I beg to report as follows:—

In October next we shall be able to open to Etarsee, near Hoosingabad, 463 miles from Bombay and 111 from Khundwa, where we now run to.

The Towa river, 15 miles beyond this station, will stop through communication beyond, till February 1869.

On the Jubbulpoor side, however, we are so forward that in December, by making three temporary crossings (the Burra Rewa, Sheer, and Nerbudda) the East Indian Railway trains could be run to the Sukkur river or Garilwarra station, 80 miles from Jubbulpoor.

The permanent bridge over this river will not be finished before February 1869.

Between Etarsee and Garilwarra station there is a fair road in the fine season, and if troops require to be moved by this route there would be a march of 70 miles.

By June 1868 we could work this between the two rivers—that is, from Bagra station on the further side of the Towa, to the Sukkur river, and the three permanent bridges between the Sukkur and Jubbulpoor will then be finished.

From Etarsee to Bagra station the traffic would be worked by road, *via* Hoosingabad, and the Central Provinces Government should be requested to have this metalled about 30 miles. The crossing of the Sukkur would be by ferries during the rains.

If, therefore, Government are desirous that this portion of our railway be utilized, it can be done if the East Indian Railway work it from Jubbulpoor to Garilwarra (80 miles), the gap between Etarsee and Garilwarra being worked by road next fair weather, and by us in the rains of next year.

In February 1869 we ought to finish the Towa and Sukkur bridges, and be able to run through, relieving the East Indian of this part of our railway.

I have addressed the agency of the East Indian Railway Company to ask whether they would care to work the section between the Sukkur and Jubbulpoor, and the terms on which they would.

There will be some additional expense if we carry out this plan in constructing the temporary crossings, making temporary termini, &c.; on the other hand it may give the public some accommodation, and give us some return on the capital lying idle on these contracts.

To make this letter more intelligible I append the following mileage distances:—

Etarsee Station	463 miles from Bombay,	
Towa River	478	do. do.
Bagra Station	480	do. do.
Sukkur River	534	do. do.
Garilwarra Station	535	do. do.
Jubbulpoor Station	615	do. do.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. RIVERS,
Major General, R.E., Agent.

RESOLUTION.—The Consulting Engineer's Report and his accompaniment from Major General Rivers should be communicated to the Government of India, and the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, and should also be laid on the Editor's table.

(2) The Consulting Engineer for Railways should direct Lieut. Oldham to examine the Towa crossing and report with as little delay as possible whether, instead of working the break of that river as proposed from Etarsee to Bagra, *via* Hoosingabad, it would not be practicable to run on both banks as near to the bridge site as possible, and then connect by a shorter piece of road than the circuitous road now proposed would involve.

(3) If in other respects such an arrangement is feasible and advisable, it may be possible to remove any objection on the contractor's part to handing over the portion of the line between Etarsee and the Towa before the completion of the whole contract.

WEATHER REPORT.—9TH JUNE.

Cochin—Squally with rain.

Cannanore.—Calm wind S. W. rain 0·75, barometer 29·96.

Cuttack.—Overcast, threatening, heavy rain 2-29, wind variable, barometer 29·91, vivid lightning and heavy thunder.

Vingorla.—Cloudy, wind light from S. W., rain 1·60.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS—9TH JUNE.

DHARWAR, 9TH, 11-25 A.M.—Interruption Bellary.

KURRACHEE, 9TH, 11-20 A.M.—Dureeh line right to Constantinople. Persian line right to Trabrez, interrupted to Bagdad.

DEESA, 9TH, 2-11 P.M.—Contact Nuggur Parkur lines ceased.

AGRA, 9TH, 8-57 A.M.—Communication Futtyghur local line.

FUTTYGHUR, 9TH, 1-15 P.M.—Interruption Cawnpoor. Main and imperfect communication local line.

BOMBAY, 9TH, 6-30.—Interruption Surat local line.

THE TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA.

(From the Englishman.)

WE have received an official return of the trade of British India for the half-year ending 31st October 1866. The return is the first attempt at an official statement of Indian commerce, similar to that put forth by the Board of Trade for the United Kingdom. In consequence, however, of the newness of the work, and no doubt of the shortness of the notice given of its preparation the quantities under the heads Imports and Exports have been omitted. We have looked through the report with interest, and have drawn from it the following figures, as especially illustrative of the extent and value of the trade of India.

The imports were valued at Rs. 13,91,95,666, and the exports at Rs. 18,18,82,361. Of foreign merchandise imported, goods to the value of Rs. 79,79,507 were re-exported. The following were the principal imports:—Horses Rs. 2,24,020 of this sum Australia took Rs. 2,13,450—considering the great dearth of horses in India, this item might have been expected to present a larger total—Rs. 28,36,809 worth of coal was imported, and of this sum the United Kingdom claimed Rs. 26,41,096. Cotton wools again was imported to the value of Rs. 16,84,559, of which Rs. 16,73,159 is placed to the credit of the countries bordering on the Persian Gulf. But to proceed, we shall give a few of the chief articles of import and their declared value.

COTTON GOODS—		
Grey	Rs.	3,29,41,530
White	,,	1,15,14,743
American	,,	79,93,759
Turkey Red	,,	36,29,062
Thread	,,	2,47,660
Twist	,,	1,33,08,476
Ice	,,	1,14,032
LIQUORS—		
Beers, &c.	,,	86,26,316
Wines	,,	26,49,933
Spirits	,,	23,75,020
Silk Manufactures	,,	28,71,497
Wool	,,	19,49,297

The subjoined are among the principal articles of export with their declared value:—

Coffee	Rs.	17,79,261
Cotton Wool	,,	7,13,25,570
Cotton Piece Goods	,,	19,97,249
Dyeing Materials	,,	18,59,315
Rice	,,	1,27,53,269
Hides	,,	20,45,946
Skins	,,	11,55,852
Jute	,,	25,57,208
Opium	,,	5,24,19,836
Saltpetre	,,	18,35,872
Silk	,,	43,06,943
Tea	,,	16,63,306
Wool	,,	44,88,071

From these figures we see that India receives back cotton goods to an extent which equals the value of the raw material she exports, whilst the imported silk goods are valued at little more than half the silk exported and the woollens at something less than half the value of the wool exported. The principal imports are cotton goods and liquors, whilst the principal exports are cotton, wool, rice, opium, silk, and wool.

Turning to bullion and specie, we have the figures given below:—

IMPORTS.		
Gold	Rs.	2,58,91,568
Silver	,,	5,27,12,351
EXPORTS.		
Gold	,,	72,47,245
Silver	,,	1,17,58,408

In connection with this branch of trade, we may note the interdivisional imports and exports of specie.

IMPORTS.		
Gold, Private	Rs.	9,95,970
,, Government	,,	1,00,000
		10,95,970
Silver, Private	Rs.	1,78,82,045
,, Government	,,	41,75,946
		2,20,57,991
EXPORTS.		
Gold, Private	Rs.	14,49,066
,, Government	,,	.....
		14,49,066
Silver, Private	Rs.	2,05,95,736
,, Government	,,	40,04,946
		2,46,00,682

We shall close our notice with a glance at the shipping employed in the Indian trade.

	Vessels.	Tons.
Vessels which entered the various Indian Ports.		
British	846	6,50,943
Indian	1,461	1,60,074
Foreign	257	1,53,344

Of these foreign vessels, 88 were American, 74 French, 61 Arab, and 6 German.

VESSELS CLEARED.	Vessels.	Tons.
British	864	6,21,037
Indian	1,369	1,26,882
Foreign	234	1,11,808

Of the foreign vessels, 33 were American, 106 French, 38 Arab, 13 Siamese, and 16 German. Again, dividing the trade into two great divisions, that with Great Britain and her possessions, and that with Foreign States, and including repeated voyages to and from Indian ports, we have the following figures:—

VESSELS ENTERED.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom, &c	2,060	7,31,318
Foreign States	383	1,39,805

VESSELS CLEARED.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom, &c.	2,014	6,08,333
Foreign States	358	1,87,553

from which we may form a rough estimate of the value of India to England, from a commercial point of view. The figures we have given will be sufficient to show our readers the great value of the return from which they have been taken.

ARRIVAL of the OVERLAND MAIL of the 18th MAY.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer *Ellora*, Captain Perrins, arrived in harbour at about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with the mails of the above date. She left Suez on the 27th May at 6-10 P.M. and Aden on the 2nd instant at 6-0 P.M. The following is

THE LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Southampton.

Mrs. Westropp.
,, Hallett,
Mr. Stopford,
,, Graham,
Mrs. Nowell,
,, Byrne,
Assistant Surgeon Steele,
Mr. Wingate,
Miss Barton,
Mr. Carroll,
Mr. Cairns,
Dr. Fishbourne.

From Marseilles.

Lieut. & Mrs. Preston,
Mr. Spens,
Mr. Down,
Captain & Mrs. Cadell,
Major Rich.

From Suez.

Mr. Dall,
Mr. Hoyte.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Overland Mail, May 18.)

THE Luxemburg question has been settled by the Conference. The Prussian garrison is to be withdrawn, the fortress dismantled, and the neutrality of the duchy placed under the collective guarantee of the great powers.

The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Queen of Portugal and other royal personages are in Paris. The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia are expected in June.

The financial scheme of M. Ferrara has been well received in Italy.

Great preparations are being made at Pesth for the coronation of the Emperor as King of Hungary.

The King of Greece has been betrothed at St. Petersburg to a daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine.

The Cretan insurgents are reported to have defeated Omar Pasha.

Mr. Jefferson Davis has been released on a writ of *habeas corpus* from a Virginian court, and held to bail. He is on his way to Canada.

The Supreme Court has dismissed the appeals from Mississippi and Georgia against the Reconstruction Act.

The Atlantic cable of 1865 continues in full operation.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy succeeds Mr. Walpole at the Home Office, and the Earl of Devon succeeds Mr. Hardy as President of the Poor Law Board.

The lodger franchise has been adopted, with the limit of 10*l.* and twelve months' residence.

The Scotch Reform Bill has been introduced. The franchise is modelled on the English Bill, and seven additional members are to be given to Scotland.

The Government has accepted a motion, which was supported by Mr. Gladstone, for the abolition of compound householders in parliamentary boroughs.

A new Reform agitation has been set on foot in London by the National Reform Union of Manchester.

A further set of papers relating to the Mysore succession case has been published, containing a number of dissents by members of the Indian Council. Four members supported the policy of the Secretary of State and ten opposed it.

The capital sentence on Doran, one of the Fenian convicts, has been commuted.

The West of Ireland is threatened with a famine.

Among the deaths reported during the week are those of Lieut.-Col. J. C. Hyde, Bengal Retired List; and the Rev. E. Kitvert, late Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(From the Home News, May 18.)

WE were able to announce, in our last issue, that the interference of England to preserve peace between the two great European Powers whose attitudes were so menacing had been successful. The Luxemburg quarrel has been adjusted. We further learn that England has not assumed any new responsibility, and this is highly satisfactory to know. It would be too much to assume that peace on the Continent has been assured for any very long time. The tremendous armaments which have been prepared have created a war spirit which may be temporarily checked, but which cannot be extinguished. Old hate, like old love, easily warms up again. But it is a good thing to have retarded the evil day, and to have introduced new relations among the Powers. We add with some satisfaction that England's share in the good work has been frankly recognised, especially by the Parisian journalists, and Lord Stanley has the gratification of feeling that he has done away a great deal of the impression that this country had ceased to have any voice among the nations. We have not yet got the papers, but Lord Derby and Lord Stanley have given the fullest assurance that the adjustment is complete.

This is the week before the Derby, and society is a good deal more interested in discussing the chances of "Vauban" and "Van Amburgh" than in re-debating the Reform Bill. Nevertheless, Reform continues to be the absorbing subject with politicians. Mr. Disraeli has hitherto managed his work with singular success and his strategic powers, which never before had fair play, have risen high in the estimate of men of all parties. Ever his bitterest enemies, and some of them are very bitter indeed, allow that he has taken the measure of the House of Commons, and has induced it to pull with the Government. Of course he has done this by yielding many points at the demand of the Opposition, but he has been rewarded for these concessions by securing either the support or the absence of large numbers of the Opposition when a struggle came upon features which he had declared essential to the existence of the bill. On Monday last he introduced the Scotch Reform Bill, of which, at present, it is not necessary to say much, except that the borough suffrage is to be a rental of £4, that of the county a £15 occupation, while the property franchise is not to be altered. Scotland is to have seven new members, and as these are not to be taken away from Ireland, the mystic 658 will have to be raised. In the course of his speech on this measure, Mr. Disraeli made a severe attack upon the agitators out of doors. It must be explained that Mr. Gladstone's relinquishment of the formal leadership of the Liberals has caused a great sensation in their ranks. That such a man should really cease to be the mouthpiece of the Opposition could not be supposed by any person acquainted with Mr. Gladstone's extraordinary talents, and his position in the political world. But that the headship of the party should even seem to devolve on smaller men would, it was felt, be doing it signal mischief, and would tend to demoralise a force which will, probably, at no distant day, close up for a struggle for office. Therefore demonstrations have been organised for the purpose of addressing Mr. Gladstone, and assuring him of the unabated confidence of the Liberals; but the persons most active in this movement have been men out-of-doors, his Parliamentary admirers not having put themselves in the front. A deputation attended Mr. Gladstone at the end of last week (Mr. Bright being present), and drew from him a fervid Opposition address. Mr. Disraeli seized an opportunity, when on the Scotch bill, of referring to these proceedings, and of expressing his regret that such a man as Mr. Gladstone, who would be the ornament of the House let him sit where he might, should be thus patronised by "obsolete incendiaries," and "spouters of stale sedition." The words were not gentle, nor have they been gently received, and Mr. Disraeli is furiously abused by the extreme organs of Radicalism. Nevertheless, parties begin to think that they have had enough of demonstrations and monster meetings, and the rest of the machinery of agitation, and perhaps a good many folks are silently glad that the Chancellor of the Exchequer laid on the lash. Poor Mr. Beales runs a chance of being sniffed out for a Reform Union has been formed, and it contains in its numbers men of a much higher type than the majority of his associates, and it is easy to see that the League will go to the wall, a result to which the notoriety-seekers who have so long been rampant look forward with extreme disfavour. The Beales party are, therefore, engaged in a struggle for existence, and this they hope to prolong by shifting their ground and again declaring for manhood suffrage, though they have been professing for months that they were ready to abandon this if they could get a large measure of more moderate Reform. The split will be for the interest of the country as well as for its peace. But we are by no means through the wood yet, and a venerable proverb cautions us against premature shouting. Mr. Disraeli has conceded the claim of the lodger, and by so doing has strengthened his own hands considerably. The figure at which a lodger franchise is attainable is £1, and this will admit a very large number of educated persons who have too long been excluded.

Other Parliamentary proceedings have been somewhat dull. The sterner enemies of Ritualistic practices have endeavoured to force through the Lords a bill for dealing with those who are held to have violated the established order of things spiritual; but the measure has been postponed for two months, that the Commission on the Rubrics may have time to pursue its investigations. The Earl of Shaftesbury records with unfeigned horror that candles blaze upon the altars, and that the Host is still reserved in case of the real presence in terms far more explicit than even those of the Church of Rome. It will be difficult, if the new forms have taken so large a hold upon people, to suppress them by Act of Parliament, and we may look for accession of "persecution" to Ritualistic practices. Lastly with this anti-ritualistic demonstration, a bill for enabling the zealous to endow new bishops is before the Peers. The additional heirarchy is to be paid out of private sources only, and it may be doubted whether Parliament will think it right to have, in England, bishops of two classes. The legislature is not confining its attention to the religion of the wealthy, a bill upon the subject of Sunday trading being before the Commons, and is the proclamation of an able man, Mr. Thomas Hughes. Large numbers of tradesfolk are unable to shut up on Sunday, because others will not do so. The natural answer to the appeal of the former would seem to be that if they do not think that the sacrifice of a certain profit is worth making, for the sake of going to church, or to Hampton Court, it is a little too much to ask Parliament to help those who will not help themselves. We scarcely think that the bill will pass, and if it should, it will not do much good. All unnecessary legislation has been wisely declared to be tyranny.

Mr. Walpole's resignation was mentioned last mail. The work of the Home-office was too much for him, and affected his health, but he is still to advise the Cabinet, and we can only hope, as his colleagues do, that it will never take his advice. He is succeeded by Mr Gathorne Hardy, who defeated Mr. Gladstone at Oxford, and who has shown himself a steady and useful minister. If the present Government is to endure, however, it will need strengthening in the House of Commons. Mr. Disraeli is really the Government there. The lawyers are anything but strong men, and the other officials have little weight in the House. But when Reform is settled, we shall see. At present, no doubt, the position of the Ministry is curious. It gets majorities on the one division, but is beaten on the trial of strength on any other—the Reform Bill being out of the way by royal assent or by abandonment—the majority must go against the Cabinet. This exist, tional state of things is not only not desirable, but would be intolerable, but for the peculiar anxiety of the country to be rid of a question which is felt to be a nuisance, though few dare to call it so.

Europe, recovering from the terror of war, has no news to send us. The Italians, by the way, are very successful in the navy, and he moved a resolution to that effect, and that the terms of the service should be fully explained to the recruit on enlisting.

Sir J. Pakington admitted that the present system of recruiting was open to many serious objections, and that it was carried on by means of which it was impossible to approve, and tended to produce very demoralizing effects. He was therefore most anxious that material improvements should be introduced into the system, and he assured the House that the suggestions of the hon. gentleman should have the most careful attention of the Department of War. With regard to training schools, the question was chiefly a financial one, and he had no objection to consider it with a view to an experiment being made.

Captain Vivian observed that it was idle to boast that ours was a volunteer army, whereas in p int of fact it was an organized system of kidnapping recruits.

General Dunne agreed with the last speaker that gross frauds and misrepresentations were used by recruiting sergeants in their zeal to enlist men, but he did not believe that the recruits as a rule believed they would get 1s. a day without stoppages.

Sir D. Russell observed that if it were true that men were inveigled into the army, their position was much improved by the change. What the soldier really wanted was a little more pay.

Colonel P. Herbert concurred in the resolution, but expressed his hope that after the assurance given by the Secretary for War, Mr. Whitbread would consent to withdraw it.

The Marquis of Hartington thought the House had reason to complain that the Secretary for War declined now to enter into the discussion. If did not see why he should not agree to that part of the resolution which affirmed that the terms of the service should be explained to recruits before enlistment. He thought there was some objection to giving the additional 2*d.* a day to the militia. It is suggested that the vote for the army should be taken to-night, and the question of the militia and army reserve should be deferred.

General Peel remarked that he should be glad if, in addition to the increased pay of 2*d.* per day, an end were also put to the system of stoppages.

The portion of the resolution relating to training having been negatived, that referring to the terms of the service was put and carried nem. con., and the House went into committee of supply

THE MYSORE SUCCESSION.

(From the Overland Mail, May 18.)

We published in our last the despatch of Sir Stafford Northcote, containing the final decision of her Majesty's Government with respect to the Mysore succession. A second set of papers has just been made public, containing a minute by Sir Stafford Northcote in defence of the policy announced in his despatch, "dissents" by various members of the Council of India, and a minute approving of the despatch by Sir Frederick Currie. We subjoin a portion of these documents.

PAPER RECORDED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Having felt it to be my duty to overrule the majority of the Council upon the question of the Mysore despatch, I desire to place upon record my reasons for so doing.

The objections taken to the despatch were three :—

1st. That it amounted to a reversal of the policy of previous Governments, and more particularly of that announced by Lord Canning and Sir John Lawrence, and confirmed by Sir Charles Wood.

2nd. That it unnecessarily and inconveniently pledged a future Secretary of State to a particular course, instead of leaving him free to act according to the circumstances which may exist when the proper time for action arrives.

3rd. That the policy of replacing Mysore under native rule is bad.

The principal question which was brought under the consideration of Lord Canning was the question whether the present Maharajah should be again entrusted with the management of the country. That question Lord Canning answered in the negative in his letter of the 11th March, 1862, and Sir Charles Wood confirmed his lordship's decision in his despatch of 17th July, 1863. With that decision the present despatch does not interfere. On the contrary, it distinctly upholds it.

It is true that Lord Canning's despatch contains an argument intended to show that the Maharajah had no claim as of right to anything beyond a personal provision, which would terminate with his life, and to which even a natural-born son would have no claim. But it is studiously silent as to the policy which the British Government would pursue in respect of the disposal of the country after His Highness's death; and both Lord Canning and Sir Charles Wood (in the despatch of July, 1863) admit that the Government had abstained from taking any step which might interfere with the free exercise of their discretion in any future circumstances which might arise.

It is true, also, that the terms of Lord Canning's Adoption Despatch do not include Mysore, and that Lord Canning did not send a copy of it to the Rajah. It is also true that he expressed an opinion that it was desirable that the country of Mysore should be bequeathed to us in full sovereignty by the freewill of the ruler, as he at one time expected that it would be. It cannot, therefore, be denied that Lord Canning's policy pointed to the assumption of the country after the death of the Rajah. But he never declared it to be the intention of the Government to assume it. His efforts, indeed, seem to have been mainly directed to discussing and discouraging an adoption, and as he died before an adoption took place, it is useless to speculate on the course he would have taken under the present altered circumstances of the case.

As the present despatch does not traverse any of Lord Canning's arguments, and as it deals with a different state of affairs, I cannot admit that it is properly to be called a reversal of his policy. It will only be fully carried out if it is in exact accordance with what he would have done in the particular case of Mysore or not, it is distinctly in conformity with the broad general policy which dictated her Majesty's proclamation of 1858, and Lord Canning's own Adoption Despatch of 1860.

With regard to the policy which has been announced by Sir John Lawrence, the case stands somewhat differently. It appears that the Maharajah addressed a request to the Government, through Mr. Bowring, that he should be permitted to adopt a son and heir to inherit his country. In reply to this request, the Maharajah was informed by Sir John Lawrence, and the decision was confirmed by Sir Charles Wood, that "no authority to adopt a successor to the Raj of Mysore has ever been given him, and that no such power can now be conceded to him;" and subsequently, when his Highness adopted a son, the British Government, while acknowledging that he might do so in respect of his private property, refused to recognize the adoption of an heir to the Mysore State.

Sir John Lawrence, however, did not intimate, nor have the British Government ever declared, what it was their intention to do with the State of Mysore after the death of the present Rajah. This point has therefore been left undecided, or at all events no decision has been announced; and, so far as I can see, the action of the Government has been left entirely free. It would be a very forced construction if any one were to maintain that in refusing to permit the Rajah to adopt an heir as of right to his dominions, we had pledged ourselves not to place his adopted son on the throne. Had the Rajah died the day after Sir John Lawrence had refused to recognize the adoption, there would have been nothing inconsistent with our previously announced policy in our declaring that the Mysore State should be maintained under a native prince; and had we declared this, it would have been absurd to say that we might have named any other prince we pleased, but that we had bound ourselves from the right of naming the particular child who had been adopted by the late sovereign.

The present despatch does not enter upon the question of the right of adoption at all. I cannot see, therefore, that it can be regarded as a reversal of the declarations of Sir John Lawrence, which were limited to a denial of that right.

To sum up this part of my argument, I maintain that, as none of my predecessors had announced any decision as to the disposal of the State after the Rajah's death, and as I have abstained from even discussing, and much more from disputing, the arguments which they have from time to time advanced as to the rights of the British Government, the construction of treaties, and the principle of adoption, I cannot fairly be said to have reversed their policy.

If, however, I have put a wrong construction upon the declarations of my predecessors, and if the decision announced in the despatch, to preserve the separate existence of the State of Mysore after the death of the Rajah, is to be looked upon as a reversal of their policy, then it must follow that their policy (though not distinctly avowed as such) must have been a policy of annexation; and if that were so I think that the inconveniencies of reversing it ought not to be regarded as equivalent to the inconvenience and inexpediency of pursuing it.

I come now to the second objection, viz., that I have unnecessarily and unduly compromised the free action of my successors.

I will not discuss the general question how far any government is to be restrained from action by the consideration that what it does may affect the acts of its successors. I will merely observe that the argument against me on this point comes rather strangely from those who desire to hold the present Government bound, not merely by the decisions of their predecessors, but by inference drawn from their language upon points which they have not decided.

Admitting, for the sake of argument at all events, that a government ought not to take steps binding its successors without clear necessity, I contend, first, that in the present case there was a clear necessity for action; and, secondly, that in what I have said I have left my successors as free as it was possible for me to do consistently with the steps which I felt bound to take at the present moment.

Up to the month of June, 1865, the communications between the Maharajah and the British Government had been directed to two points, the desire of the Rajah to be recognized as the adopted son and heir to the dominion. The British Government refused to depart in this respect on the first point, or to authorise his giving effect to his wish on the second. Sir John Lawrence did not, however, abandon the policy of reserve as to the ultimate disposal of the country which had been pursued by his predecessors.

That policy has now, however, become more difficult. A continued refusal to express any decision as to the future disposal of the State would now be taken to imply an intention to set aside the adopted son and to annex the country. It would have appeared that silence was only an evasion of questions which it was thought inconvenient to discuss, and it would probably have been regarded as far more ominous than a distinct declaration of our intentions. The consistency of our expected course with the spirit of the Adoption Despatch, and of the Queen's proclamation, the indications which it might be supposed to afford of an intention to draw back from that policy whenever we could do so, and other questions of an equally embarrassing character, would have been freely canvassed in every native state, and a policy of mystery and reserve would have produced uneasiness. In the meantime, the adopted son of the Rajah would have been growing up and receiving the worst possible education at the hands of a party which would have formed in his interest and which would have taken care to instil into him the idea of his rights, and of the injustice which was in contemplation. They would have brought him up, not as a sovereign, but as a pretender.

It seems to me, therefore, that the time had come when a frank declaration of our intentions had become necessary; and when, if we meant ultimately to annex the country, we had better say so, and give our reasons, and if we did not mean to annex it, we ought to say what we did mean to do with it.

It must be borne in mind that the question was not, as some have put it, what was to be done 15 or 16 years hence, when the young man should have attained to years of discretion; but what was to be done immediately on the death of the Maharajah which might happen at any time? The steps which our representatives in India would have to take immediately on that event might materially affect the solution of the whole question; and it did not appear to be a wise or statesmanlike course to leave them, without distinct instructions as to what in that case, they were to do.

It was, therefore, I think incumbent on the Government to act at the present moment. But I have endeavoured to avoid any language that would unnecessarily limit the free action of my successors. I have carefully abstained from admitting any claim of right on the part of the Maharajah or his heirs, though I have not thought it necessary to repeat the argument of Lord Cranborne, which was directed to show that his right, under the treaties of 1799, was a merely personal one. I have pointed out that, before admitting the young prince to a share in the administration, it will be our duty to make proper stipulations, and to take sufficient securities, for the good government of the people; but I have not attempted to prescribe what those stipulations and securities should be. I have left it entirely open to my successor to decide whether he shall be entrusted with the administration of the whole or only of a portion of the State; and while I have declared that the terms of the subsidiary treaty must be revised, I have left it to my successor to decide what the nature of the revision should be. Should it, for instance, be his opinion that it is desirable to accept a cession of territory in lieu of an increase of subsidy, it will be in his power to do so.

I contend, therefore, that the present Government have not acted before it was necessary for them to do so, and that they have not unduly limited the free action of their successors.

As regards the third question, viz., the policy of restoring the State to a native rule, I do not think it necessary for me to enter into a lengthened argument.

I believe it to be both our duty and, in a large sense, our interest, to maintain the existence of separate native States, and to exercise our influence to secure them good government at the hands of native rulers, wherever such a course is practicable. In order to give effect to this policy, we have found it necessary, and may find it necessary again, to take to ourselves the power of assuming the administration of misgoverned States, and of governing them in trust for the native rulers, and for the benefit of the people. It is important that we should prove that in taking this course we are actuated not by a desire of territorial aggrandisement, but a genuine desire promote the welfare of the country with which we are dealing. We assumed, and we have retained, the administration of Mysore on the ground that the present Rajah had shown himself unfit for the task. It would be unfortunate were we to take a step which would put upon our proceedings a colour wholly different from that which we have for many years desired to give them.

I am not prepared to admit that the failure of the experiment, tried half a century ago in the person of the present Rajah, affords any conclusive proof that a different experiment, to be tried in the person of a child whose education has yet to be begun, must of necessity also fail. We have gained much experience since we placed the present Rajah on the throne, and India is in a very different position now from that of 1799 or of 1832. The Government upon whom it may devolve to make the arrangements with the young prince may find it possible to make stipulations of a much more precise and definite character than the loose provision that he is to pay respect to British advice; and if it should appear to them expedient instead of admitting him at once to the full rights of sovereignty, to intrust him with them gradually they will be able to form a good judgment of his capacity for administration, and to arrive at distinct views as to the limits which should be placed on his exercise of it.

I have now only to remark in conclusion, that while my observations have taken the form of a defence of my own draft despatch. I do not intend to draw any distinction between the terms of that despatch and the policy announced by my immediate predecessor Lord Cranborne. The decision at which he arrived and which he announced on the part of Lord Derby's Government, that the time had come for declaring our intention not to annex Mysore on the death of the present Rajah, but to administer it as a separate State until the adopted prince should have attained the years of discretion, is the important and in cardinal feature of the policy of the present Government. Adopting that policy from Lord Cranborne, I have simply endeavoured to state in the despatch under review, what seems to me its essential points, and to convey to the Viceroy the views of her Majesty's Government, so far as it is necessary under existing circumstance that those views should be declared.

May, 2, 1867. (Signed) STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

DISSENT BY MR. PRINSEP.

In the early periods of British connection with India, treaty engagements were always made personally with its sovereigns and with native chiefs. At each succession the treaty was renewed, in recognition of the successor, with any modifications which circumstances might require.

This was the universal rule and the practice continued until the time of Lord Wellesley, and even for some time afterwards. On this account few, if any, of the treaties were in terms expressed as made with the sovereign, his heirs and successors; and even when they were so, the accession of a new sovereign would generally be thought to require a renewed engagement of some kind. It is doubtful whether a successful competitor for the sovereignty would have held himself bound by his predecessor's engagements unless he personally ratified and confirmed them.

The treaties made in the period when this was the ruling condition and custom must be interpreted with reference to it. The subsidiary Treaty of Mysore, by which Lord Wellesley established the present Rajah, Oodia-Vera, upon the guddee, and assigned to him a large share of the territory conquered from Tippoo Sultan, comes within this category. It is a treaty made with the prince himself, without mention of heirs and successors; and if the contracting Rajah had died during the time of Lord Wellesley, or at any time afterwards when this was the rule and diplomatic custom, there can be no doubt that a fresh treaty would have been made with any heir or successor who might be recognized, renewing the stipulations of that treaty, with any modifications that might at the time be deemed desirable.

Rajah Oodia-Vera, however, has sat on the guddee for more than sixty-seven years. His reign has been the age of a dynasty; and because in this interval the custom has so far changed that we make treaties now binding the British Government, not only towards the contracting sovereign or chief, but also towards his legitimate heirs and successors, and on the assumption that the latter we have ceased to require a specific renewal and ratification from them personally, the same binding effect in respect to heirs and successors is claimed for this treaty, made with Rajah Oodia-Vera at a different time, when different customs prevailed, as is now given to treaties which contain a special stipulation in their favour.

This I have always denied, maintaining the right of the British Government, indeed the necessity—inasmuch as it is yet bound by no specific engagement beyond the present Rajah's life—that whatever may be determined to be done after the decease of the present Rajah should be the subject of a new treaty if a successor should be recognised or appointed, and that the British Government would have the right to make any new arrangements their views of policy might dictate, with the same latitude of authority that was possessed by Lord Wellesley when he dictated the Subsidiary Treaty of 1799. They who advocate the extreme rights of the British Government maintain that subsidiary engagements, and guided by the advice of a British Resident, enlogising this policy, and declaring the present Government's high approval, and desire to maintain and continue it. This paragraph seems to be introduced as the foundation of future proceedings, in lieu of the basis of action above referred to. It is, as it appears to me, totally inapplicable to the present state of things in Mysore, and quite incongruous with what the despatch decides as to the past and declares as to the future. Mysore has not been a native state, governed by a native prince, on native principles, under a resident's guidance by means of advice, since that scheme of Government broke down in 1832, and the British Government felt compelled to assume the direct administration of the entire country. For thirty-five years Mysore has been administered by British officers, acting under the authority of the Government of India, with acknowledged benefit to the population. The Rajah himself, in his khureeta, bears testimony to this. His application to have the country restored to him, and to revert to the scheme of native government, guided by the advice of a resident, is distinctly refused in the preceding paragraph. And even for the future no hope is held out that this scheme of government so unnecessarily eulogized will ever be reverted to. The paragraph seems to me quite out of place. It is felt that it would be impossible ever to make over a large territory like Mysore, that has once been governed upon system by British officers, who have made revenue settlements, and decreed or otherwise established rights of property to a native prince, to be managed according to his caprices, assigning districts to favourites with unchecked powers, or leasing them to the highest bidders, as is the universal practice when the dominions are large. Consequently, in a subsequent paragraph of this very despatch, the necessity of securing, under all circumstances, the rights and interests created by our administration, and the continuance of our institutions, in other words, of a British administration, is specifically declared. Thus, although the right of making new arrangements upon the decease of the Rajah would seem to be abandoned by the omission of all reference to the basis of proceeding hitherto assumed and declared, the necessity of the thing seems to be admitted, though based upon no ground of right.

3 But the strongest objection entertained by the Council refers to the paragraph which follows The adopted son of the present Rajah is to be educated in the hope of making him hereafter a capable administrator. He is now a boy of four or five years of age. Rajah Oodia-Vera is upwards of seventy-two; upon his decease the administration and everything else connected with Mysore is to be carried on as at present in the name of the adopted son, whose right to succeed to the exact position of his adoptive father is thus fully recognized, and the power of the British Government to re-adjust any errors or inconveniences that may have been discovered or experienced, and to suit our relations to the State to its existing circumstances, is entirely abandoned.

The paragraph I refer to is an instruction to leave everything at the death of the Rajah exactly in its present position, which is a prohibition to take any action whatsoever for the settlement or correction of any doubtful questions or difficulties which may now be felt or may be then discovered or pointed out.

The demise of the Rajah and a new succession is the natural time for settling these, and it is a specially fit occasion when the existing treaty, by not binding us towards heirs and successors, affords a manifest opportunity, and when the irregularity and doubtful character of the adopted son's position throws upon the British Government the necessity of deciding upon his recognition. The permanence of the Raj is one thing, the immutability of the specific stipulations and provisions of the Subsidiary Treaty with Mysore of 1799 is quite another thing.

This instruction to leave everything untouched on the demise of the Rajah, and to carry on the government then in the name of the adopted son exactly on the same terms as at present in the name of Rajah Oodia-Vera, concedes the immutability of that treaty. We claim for the British Government the right of doing on this demise the same that Lord Wellesley, the framer of that treaty would have done upon such an occasion. We conceive that there can be no doubt whatever that, even assuming that his decision would have been to continue the Raj to the adopted son, he would have felt it his duty to revise the arrangements for the subsidy, taking territory in lieu of it and to settle every other question of discovered doubt or difficulty. In the draft of despatch laid before us the time for doing anything is deferred until the Rajah shall have reached the age that may be settled as that of legal inheritance; thus it postpones for nearly fifteen years the time for making any permanent arrangement for the country, leaving everything in the present confusion and condition of doubt which will perpetuate the existing agitation fed by the liberal means placed at the disposal of the durbar, by the continuance of the stipendiary and other money payments made to the Rajah.

The despatch, in a subsequent paragraph, refers to the inadequacy of the amount of subsidy fixed in 1799 to maintain now the same force which was then assumed to be necessary for the protection of the country.

The increased expense of troops of all arms in the present day is said to warrant the demand for an increased subsidy, at the same time that the largely augmented revenue and the accumulation afford the abundant means for increasing the provision for this necessary expenditure. This is a claim that may fairly be made even now, yet under the despatch the time for making it is deferred until the young Rajah shall attain the age of maturity, and until it shall be determined what increase is given to money then display, whether to transfer to him the administration of the whole or of any part of the territory of Mysore.

I consider it very unwise and unstatesmanlike to prescribe any course that shall prohibit the Government of India from making a permanent arrangement during the demise of the present Rajah. We may clearly indicate the wish of her Majesty's Government that the Raj shall be continued in the person of the adopted son, but to prescribe beforehand that the Viceroy shall be placed on the exact footing of his adoptive father, when we know of as many doubtful questions and disputed points that require to be authoritatively settled, and shall continue so until he comes of age, all which questions will, in the meantime, remain always open to be raised to the difficulties, is a policy the declaration of which will not be creditable to the Government either in England or in India, and will there be viewed with not very respectful wonder.

April 15, 1867. (Signed) H. T. PRINSEP.

COMMERCIAL AND MONETARY.

LONDON, SATURDAY MORNING, May 18.

THE discount market presents no material alteration since our last report, its general appearance being easy and satisfactory. The demand for money both at the Bank of England and in the general market has been to a fair extent, partly in preparation for a large amount of Australian paper, which falls due this day. The supply of money, however, has been ample, and good bills have been taken at 2½ per cent., or ½ below the Bank minimum.

The steamer *Persia* is bringing nearly 400,000*l.* in gold from New York to Bristol. It is understood that further considerable amounts will be brought by other steamers, the balance of trade being against the United States, while there are only small imports of 520 bonds from that country, with which debts in Europe have been largely paid on previous occasions.

The out-going steamer from Southampton with the mail for Bombay did not take any specie.

The biddings for Government bill on India took place on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were :—To Calcutta, 15,75,000 rs.; to Madras, 35,000 rs. and to Bombay, 800,000 rs. The minimum price was fixed as before, viz., at 1s. 11¼*d.* on all the presidencies. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at and above the minimum were filled in full; those on Bombay at the minimum about 34 per cent., and those above in full. These results show a slight diminution in the demand for the means of remittance to the East.

Exchange on India for Drafts by the banks is weak at our last quotations—1s. 11¼*d.* to 1s. 11⅝*d.* Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. The biddings yesterday for the Council Drafts show a diminished demand for remittance to India. The minimum in all cases was fixed at 1s. 11¼*d.*, at which Calcutta and Madras receive in full. Bombay about 34 per cent.

India Government Loan Notes are without much change. The prices are as follows:—3½ to 3¾ for 4 per cents; 102¼ to 103 for 5 per Cents; and 107¼ to 108 for 5½ per Cents.

QUOTATIONS FOR BULLION.—Gold.—Bar Gold, 77*s.* 9*d.* per oz. standard; Bar Gold, Fine, 77*s.* 9½*d.* per oz. standard; (last price) Bar Gold, Refinable, 77*s.* 11*d.* per oz. standard; Spanish Doubloons, 75*s.* to 76*s.* per oz.; South American Doubloons, 73*s.* 9*d.* per oz.; United State Gold Coin, 76*s.* 2½*d.* per oz. Silver.—Bar Silver, 5*s.* 0½*d.* per oz. standard flat; Bar Silver containing 5 grs. gold 5*s.* 1*d.* per oz. standard (flat); Fine Cake Silver, 5*s.* 3 3/8*d.* per oz. Mexican Dollars, 4*s.* 11¼*d.* per oz. (flat); Spanish Dollars Carolus none here; Five Franc Pieces (none here); Quicksilver, 6*l.* 17*s.* per bottle; discount 3 per cent.

The Oriental Bank Corporation have invited tenders for a New South Wales Government loan to the amount of 830,000*l.*, in 5 per cent. bonds. The minimum price is 85*l.* 10*s.* The whole has been taken up.

A general meeting of the British India Steam Navigation Company, will be held on the 20th inst.

The ship *Callirhoe*, from Bombay, with upwards of 5,000 bales of cotton on board, has reached Liverpool, after a passage of no less than 157 days. At Lloyd's fifty guineas premium have been recently paid to effect fresh insurances upon this vessel.

EUROPE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	AT.
May 11	City of Agra	Sleigh	Liverpool.
12	Victoria Cross	Cowley	do.
13	Vernon	Thornhill	do.
14	Collerhoe	Irving	do.
16	Colonist	Gibson—(from Kurrachee)	Gravesend.
	Astracan		Deal.

VESSEL SPOKEN WITH.

Alma, Liverpool for Bombay, April 12th, 40.48 N. 21.32 W.

Empire of Peace, Liverpool for Bombay, May 6th, 46 N. 16 W.

Thos. Lowe, Grenock for Bombay, April 10th, 20 N. 26.40 W.

Humber, London, for Bombay, May 6th, 49.27 N.

Sir Robert Sepping, Madras for London, April 4, 520 N. 24. 10 W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEATHS FROM SUNSTROKE.—Two deaths from sunstroke occurred during the great heat in London last week—one a policeman in the N. division, who fell dead suddenly whilst on his beat at Hornsey; the other Josiah Buttemant, was engaged at the Imperial Gasworks, wheeling coals from the store to the retorts. In doing this he, repeatedly passed under a skylight through which the sun came very powerfully. Suddenly he became very giddy, and reeled about like a drunken man. As he was being led from the top of the building where he was working, he attempted to jump over the rails but he was restrained. Before a doctor could be fetched he expired. The juries returned verdict accordingly.—*Overland Mail.*

THE "GREAT EASTERN" IN TROUBLE AGAIN.—On May 16 a solicitor acting on behalf of 300 of the late crew of the *Great Eastern*, forwarded affidavits to the Court of Admiralty in support of their claims for wages for three months, amounting to 4,500*l.* On May 11 citation was issued, and on the 13th the Receiver of Wrecks at Liverpool, acting on behalf of the Marshal of the Court of Admiralty, seized the great ship, and is now in possession. Instructions have been sent to institute another suit on behalf of thirty more seamen. Another suit has been instituted against her for towage services, and yet another for necessaries to the amount of 800*l.* It is understood that the owners decline to pay until it is decided by some competent court what is the amount really due to the men so that they may be in a position to institute a suit against the French company.—*Id.*

THE select class of readers who pore over the advertisement sheet of the *Times* had their attention arrested a few days ago by an extraordinary advertisement, which filled six of its columns, and yet was evidently only a first instalment. It purported to be a catalogue of books treating of questions relating to art, compiled under the auspices of certain gentlemen attached to the South Kensington Museum, and published by authority. Although covering a page of the *Times*, the catalogue only reached as far as the letter "Al," and the most voracious appetite for small type might well be pulled by the prospect of having to travel through the whole at the same rate down to "Z Y." But this was not all. Advertising is expensive Six columns in the *Times* cannot be had for nothing and the people who would think of advertising a big volume must surely be made of money. But it was certain that the gentlemen who had inaugurated this vast advertisement did not mean to pay for it themselves. The cost was to be borne by the country. Hence the other night Mr. Dillwyn asked in the House of Commons for some little explanation of a matter in which Lord Robert Montagu, Vice-President of the Council, said the publication was authorized by a minute of the Privy Council, passed in February, 1866. By that minute it appeared that Mr. Mowbray Morris, manager of the *Times*, wrote a letter offering to insert the proposed catalogue at 11*l.* per column instead of 20*l.*, the usual charge. The estimated cost of printing the whole catalogue was 5,000*l.*, to be spread over three years, but 2,400*l.* would be returned to the public, for that was the amount of stamp duty on advertisements. This latter statement coming from a minister of the Crown was rather extraordinary, as the stamp duty on advertisements was repealed in 1853. Mr. Gladstone wished, as a matter explanation, to know what was meant by stamp duty on advertisements Lord R. Montagu said he could not tell. He got his information at the Council Office before coming to the House. It was put down as a sum to be repaid to the public in the shape of stamp duty on advertisements. The publication of the catalogue in the manner indicated had, he also stated, been recommended by an independent committee of advice, but both Mr. Gregory and Mr. Beresford Hope, who were members of the committee, repudiated any knowledge of the affair, and on Thursday evening Lord Robert Montagu, announced that the publication had been stopped. There have been two instalments published, at a cost of 132*l.*, but now there are to be no more. Mr. Bernal Osborne quizzed his lordship on his blunder in respect of the advertisement duty, and there the matter dropped. The *Times* states that the terms proposed for the insertion of the advertisement were the lowest it could ask without absolute lose, and that it would have charged Messrs. Longmans or Mr. Murray 20*l.* a column instead of 11*l.*—*Id.*

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 30th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon; *London Bankers.*

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collects Bills,
On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto	4 do
12 ditto	5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants LOANS on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 18th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.,
London Bankers.—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 1/11½ per Rupee.

3	do.	1/11¾ "
2	do.	1/11 "
do	do.	1/10¾ "
On demand		1/10¾ "

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such lies been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 27th May 1867.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!! NESSERWANJEE MANECKJEE'S SONS beg most respectfully to inform their customers and public in general that they have received a fresh batch of 30 Arab Horses from Bagdad, amongst them there are some Tazeers, Chargers, and Hunters. Gentlemen are confidently requested to pay a visit to the Stables as the Horses are well worth the inspection of the public.

NESSERWANJEE MANECKJEE'S SONS.

FOR SALE.—The large RANGE of BUILDINGS comprising upwards of 1,400 square yards recently occupied by the Asiatic Banking Corporation and Messrs. Grey and Co. situated in Rampart Row and Ash Lane.

Apply to the Liquidator Financial Association of India and China (Limited)

FOR SALE.—The following CARRIAGES just received :—

1 new four-wheeled, very light PERTH DOG-CART, with PatentDragg—built expressly for Bombay, by Thompson of Perth, for a pair or single horse.

1 new, well made and strong WAGONETTE, very light with Patent Dragg—built expressly for Bombay, by Thompson of Perth, for a pair or single horse.

2 very handsome and neat new wicker work PONEY PHAETON, strong and well made, seats for 4 inside, very light, and well adapted either for Poona or Mahableshwar.

The above Carriages are to be sold cheap to effect speedy sale. Apply to

MR. A. B. COLLETT, at Girgaum Coachworks.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

A fresh batch of Dog-Carts, Buggies, and Carriage Harness plated on white metal, with round reins, different colored Carriage Rugs, Lady's and Gentleman's Riding Whips, patent Clips for reins, Horse, Carriage, and Cloth Brushes, Sani leathers, Horse Clothings, Gentleman's and Racing Saddles, Woollen and plated mounted Bridle or Saddle Cloths for Harness, Jameisons and Jones Harness Composition, Bradley's plate powder, Steel pole Chains, Spare Steel Bridles for Carriage and Buggy Harness, Water Buckets, &c.

Just landed ex "City of Canton" and City of Tanjore."

Two very neat and small highly furnished Miniature Broughams with circular glasses on front, painted dark green, lining with morocco leather, with Lamps, Pole and Shafts.

Two ditto Malvern Dog-Carts with leather folding heads.

One very neat and light handsome Cab with folding leather head.

And also

Several Miniature and other Broughams, Mail Park and other Phaetons, two and four wheel Dog-Carts, Waggonettes, Shigrams Landau sociables and several other Carriages.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Full particulars to be seen in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette.*

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 20th May, 1867.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £3,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums 1862	309,690	15	11
Do. 1863	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of	64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,150	18	6
Do. 1862	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	152,159	3	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agents, established 40 years.

President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.

Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Samson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £660,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

Bombay Board.
H. PRENTIS, Esq.
H. SOMERVILLE, Esq.
C. M. KEIR, Esq.
A. STEWART, Esq.

Agents at Bombay.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Ltd.) 11th July 1866.

INSURANCES.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.; Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Bernard Hall, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
William Hind, Esq.	W. Thompson Hill, Esq.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
Henry Fowler, Esq.	George B. Kerford, Esq.
Lewis J. M. Mason, Esq.	Joseph Kitchen, Esq.
William Aikin, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
H. G. Ashburst, Esq.	Dadabhai Naorojee, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. Barclay Reynolds